

Crown to appeal against ruling that parents cannot kidnap children

By David Hewson

The Crown is to seek leave to appeal against a ruling yesterday that parents cannot, in law, kidnap their own children.

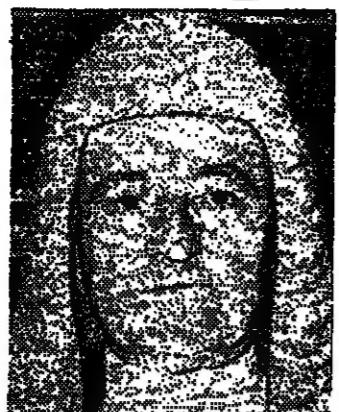
The Court of Appeal yesterday quashed the convictions for kidnapping and contempt of court of a New Zealand man who twice snatched his daughter from his former wife.

A senior appeal judge, Lord Justice Watkins, said that Mr Ian Daily's case was a serious example of the deliberate flouting of High Court orders by a father, but he should never have been convicted of the criminal offence of kidnapping.

The decision was criticized by the Children's Legal Centre, which was set up in 1979. The Year of the Child, to deal with matters of law relating to young people. Miss Rachel Hodgkin, an officer of the centre, said it meant that the law saw children as being the property of their parents.

A private member's Bill due for its second reading on December 16 would, however, make child abduction a criminal offence if it became law, she said.

The Court of Appeal ruled that Mr Daily should not have been tried at the Central



Lord Justice Watkins: 'Father should not have been convicted.'

Criminal Court for contempt and taking his daughter away from her mother, in what is thought to have been the only case of a parent being charged with kidnapping his child.

The correct course which should have been pursued was for Mr Daily to be brought before a High Court Family Division judge, the court said.

It set aside a two-year suspended jail sentence which was passed on May 18 last year. The Crown is to seek leave to

appeal to the House of Lords against that ruling.

Mr Daily did not challenge a further conviction of falsely imprisoning his former wife at an address in Harold Hill, Essex, before taking their daughter Emma to New Zealand in 1978. He was given a two-year suspended sentence on the false imprisonment charge.

The appeal judges ruled that, as a general conclusion, there was no such offence as the kidnapping of a child under 14, even by someone who was not the child's parents. The act would be covered by the charge of child stealing.

They also ruled that the offence of kidnapping could not be committed by a parent who took a child under the age of majority, unless the child had lawfully married and passed out of the responsibility of the parents.

Lord Justice Watkins said that the jurisdiction of judges to punish for disobedience of court orders on children, regardless of whether they were wards of court, was extensive and powerful. Parliament had never intended that a mother or father should be prosecuted for child stealing.

Law Report, page 28

Two million letters arrive late

By David Cross

More than two million letters arrive late on any given day, according to the Post Office Users' National Council in a report published yesterday.

Only 85.8 per cent of first-class letters and 92.3 per cent of second-class letters arrived on time, the council said in its annual report of the Post Office's activities in the 1982/83 financial year. The Post Office's own targets are 90 and 96 per cent respectively.

This level of lateness is unacceptable, the council, the official watchdog of the Post Office's services, said.

The council said that it conducted test surveys that

highlighted problems on specific routes and in particular sorting areas. The results showed that mail posted at the same time could receive different time stamps and in one instance some first-class items were not date-stamped until the next day.

The council called on the Post Office to further investigate problems affecting the quality of service and in particular to identify the black spots in the system.

Responding to the council's criticisms, a Post Office spokesman said yesterday that improvements have been made in its mail delivery. The latest

figures covering the period between July and September of this year, showed that 88.7 per cent of first-class mail and 93.8 per cent of second-class mail was reaching its destination on time.

The Post Office was also urged to speed up the introduction of new counter technology, particularly the installation of computer terminals.

The council conceded that the complexity of introducing a comprehensive computer system to handle the full range of counter services given that there are at present about 150 different types of transaction. The cost would be huge since the Post Office has indicated that it would probably need 50,000 terminals positioned at between 15,000 and 20,000 different locations.

Finally, the council expresses its concern at the fall in the number of Crown and sub-post offices during the past 10 years. During the last financial year, for example, 121 sub-postoffices had opened, compared with 216 that closed.

A sizable proportion of sub-postoffices that closed had not been replaced because of the difficulty of finding suitable applicants with suitable premises.

DELIVERY TARGETS: How the Post Office is doing	
TARGET 90% of first class by next working day 96% of second class within 3 working days	
1980-81	1st CLASS by day 2 85.8%
1981/2	84.3%
1982/3	85.8
Quarterly (82-83)	2nd CLASS by day D 91.5%
Apr to Jun	91.5%
Jul to Sept	91.8
Oct to Dec	91.1
Jan to Mar	91.2

Nilsen showed desire to kill, psychiatrist says

Dennis Nilsen had an "overwhelming desire to kill" and planned the deaths of his victims purposefully and without anxiety, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Dr Paul Bowden, a psychiatrist called by the prosecution, described Mr Nilsen's behaviour as extremely abnormal. "Statistically someone who kills 15 or 16 men is a very rare animal," he said. But he disagreed with the defence evidence that it showed a severe personality disorder.

Mr Nilsen, aged 37, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, denies six charges of murder and two of attempted murder. He has admitted to the police dismembering, boiling and burning the bodies of his young victims and the defence is seeking a verdict of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Dr Bowden, consultant forensic psychiatrist at the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospital and visiting psychiatrist at Brixton prison, disputed defence suggestions that Mr

Cigarette 'glamour' attacked

By Our Medical Reporter

The British Medical Association wants stricter controls on the "insidious approach" of some cigarette promotions. It claims that they exploit a loophole in the advertising code of conduct.

The association accuses manufacturers of flouting the spirit of the Advertising Standards Authority's ethical code by linking cigarette brands with sporting events and other activities which by implication "depict smoking in a glamorous light".

In the *News Review*, a newspaper sent to doctors, the association says that the advertising authority's cigarette code bans advertisements which glamorize smokers, but allows cigarette names to be used to promote non-tobacco products and activities.

It cites the John Player Special brand, which has its own racing car and markets sportswear.

It also names the Kim brand.

The brand's colours, of browns and yellows on a white background, depict a healthy, sporty, clean-cut image for the "independent woman", the association says, adding that the brand is linked with promoting umbrellas and bags in the same colours.

The association says young adults are the main targets of cigarette companies. "If they adopt the smoking habit early, they could remain life-long consumers. It is this age group which most readily responds to the glamour images."

The BMA's latest call comes after publication of a survey by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys which indicated that more than a quarter of children are smoking by the time they reach their fifth year in secondary school.

In a separate initiative, a senior lecturer in health education has written an open letter to Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, urging him to take tough anti-smoking measures.

In his letter, published in the *British Medical Journal*, Mr Mike Daube, of the department of community medicine at Edinburgh University, says that cigarette smoking kills more than 90,000 people in Britain



In accord: Nine brass players from Bordeaux are combining with six British players to give their first concert in Britain tonight at St John's, Smith Square, central London. The Brass of Aquitaine and London, formed by its conductor, Richard Harvey, when he was teaching at Bordeaux University, includes nine lecturers in music. Mr Harvey has written some of the music for tonight, which will also include works by Monteverdi, Purcell and Copland.

(Photograph: Orde Edison)

Pacemaker surgeon says patients may die due to NHS cuts

By Thomson Prentice, Medical Reporter

Some patients requiring heart pacemakers may die as a result of the "domino effect" of National Health Service cuts, a leading surgeon said yesterday.

Dr Richard Sutton, consultant cardiologist at the Westminster Hospital, is a recognized expert in heart pacemaker implantation, who performs an average of four such operations a week.

However, because of budgetary restrictions he has only 40 pacemakers left until next March. He added: "I anticipate I will need another 50, which represents a cost of £100,000, by January."

"The situation is approaching where some patients will require pacemakers and will not be able to get them, and some of them will die."

Dr Sutton said that the pacemaker unit at the Westminster Hospital was under increasing pressure because hospitals in other areas were referring more patients to him. "The DHSS is forcing cuts and closures affecting pacemaker operations elsewhere. Those patients have to be sent somewhere, and they are coming to us. The cuts have a domino effect," he said.

The Westminster Hospital is considered to be one of the leading pacemaker units, it has contributed to the research and development of the most advanced versions of the equipment. However, as a result of that work the cost of a pacemaker has increased to about £2,000.

The pacemaker budget allocated to the Westminster for the financial year that began in April was £230,000. Dr Sutton said he needed another £100,000 before the end of next March, and would then be seeking £350,000 as the allocation for the next year.

Mr Trevor Patchett, the deputy district administrator of the Victoria Health Authority, which includes the Westmins-

ter, said: "This authority is being asked to save £2,65m next year, at a time when demands for its services are growing."

He is quite right about the domino effect. We are getting more and more referrals if patients because of cuts elsewhere, and are trying to cope with them while facing cuts of our own."

Lack of NHS funds led to the death of six year old girl it was learnt yesterday. The girl, named Anne Marie, was denied a bone-marrow transfusion at the Westminster Children's Hospital because the cost of the operation was £7,000 and funds are short. It was decided that other patients stood better chance of success.

That decision was disclosed last week when Princess Anne launched a special appeal to raise money for a new 10 bed bone marrow unit at the hospital.

In another aspect of health care cuts, a group of general practitioners were granted a temporary injunction in the High Court yesterday to prevent the closure of the cottage hospital, the Northwood and Pinner.

The hospital was due to close yesterday but if has been occupied by staff since last week. About 20 patients are still receiving treatment there. At the Hayes cottage hospital near by a similar occupation is continuing.

The injunction means the closure of the Northwood and Pinner hospital will be postponed at least until Friday when the case returns to court.

Trade unions in the NHS have told the Government that the country faces the "inescapable burden" of growing expenditure on health care with more not less staff needed to meet the growing demands placed on the service (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

Could your company save over £1,000,000,000 on energy costs a year?

Not just your company alone.

It's what British industry could save if all possible energy savings were made.

And that's what the Energy Efficiency Office has been set up to help you do.

Because nowadays with high fuel prices, energy costs are a real part of production costs.

And therefore a major consideration when estimating your profit margins and potential profit growth.

In a nutshell, a company that's not using energy efficiently just isn't as profitable as one that is. Energy costs are controllable and many companies are proving it every day.

Perhaps the first major step is to appoint an energy manager. Someone who's responsible for all your company's energy use.

By implementing specific programmes he can save you both energy and money.

Also if he's a member of his local Energy Management Group he'll keep up with all the latest ideas. (Contact the EEO for details.)

Secondly, an outside consultant will normally be able to identify measures which will quickly save you many times his fee.

Furthermore the savings are repeated year after year. If you like, the EEO can help pay the consultant. Contact us.

Thirdly there may be highly cost-effective

investments appropriate to your business which have been proved successful by the EEO's Demonstration Projects Scheme.

For instance if you are going to make changes in your production line you could install equipment to re-cycle waste products.

Information about heat pumps, waste as a fuel, automated energy management systems and many more applications of new energy-saving technology is freely available.

And the savings you will make aren't peanuts. We're talking about tens to hundreds of thousands of pounds that your company could save on energy every year. The EEO is there to help you achieve this.

As well as grants for Energy Efficiency Surveys we've booklets, training videos, special case histories and a complete regional advisory service. Why not send in the coupon?

With energy saving you're not just helping Britain, you're helping yourself to a far more profitable future.

To: The Energy Efficiency Office, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ. Please send me more information on how I can make better use of energy.

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PARLIAMENT November 30 1983

Brittan condemns picket violence as organized anarchy

NGA DISPUTE

The violence on the picket line outside the Warrington printing works of Messenger Group Newspapers last night was condemned by Government and Opposition spokesmen in the Commons. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said it was not spontaneous action but organized anarchy. In a statement he said: "There is and can be no excuse for violence and the attempt to intimidate workers of numbers to negate the lawful rights of other people. Irrespective of the merits of the industrial dispute, what has happened here amounts to breaches of what has always been the criminal law."

The place and pretext for its violence makes no difference whatever. Violence at the picket line is as indefensible as violence at a football match.

Despite grading by Conservative MPs and calls for him to get up and also condemn what had occurred, Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, declined to rise from his seat on the front bench.

Mr Brittan in his statement said: "I understand from the Chief Constable of Cheshire that between 5pm and 11pm last night the number of police increased from 500 to about 4,600 people. Their purpose was clear. It was not to communicate information, it was not persuasion. It was to prevent by physical force and weight of numbers newspapers being taken out of the premises."

Many of the pickets had travelled from miles away, many more prepared for and used violence against the police. A number were armed with offensive weapons, such as iron bars.

At the height of the operation, the Chief Constable deployed over 1,200 men from his own force and those of Greater Manchester, Merseyside, and Lancashire. As a result the vehicles carrying the newspapers was able to leave the premises at the time planned at 5am this morning and did so. The pickets began to disperse from about 5am.

During the course of the disturbances, police officers were attacked and missiles were thrown at them. Twenty-three officers were injured and three have been detained in hospital. I am glad to inform the House that at present no police officer have been seriously injured. Thirteen pickets are recorded as having been injured, one of whom remains in hospital. Again I understand his condition is not serious.

A total of 86 people were arrested for a range of public order offences and offences of assault and obstruction.

I have conveyed to the Chief Constable my great appreciation of the police operation. (Applause) and the way in which his officers and those of the other forces dealt with an immensely difficult situation. It is a great tribute to them that the lawful right to move the newspaper was upheld. I have asked that my concern and sympathy should be supported in carrying out their lawful functions on behalf of their members.

I am the Home Secretary for his part to confirm that any possible breach of the law by pickets cannot justify any counter-breach of the law by anyone else. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs: I want to make it plain that the Conservative categorically condemn all violence in all circumstances in whatever place and for whatever reason it is used. We endorse the view of the TUC Policy and Organisation Committee that trade unions should be supported in carrying out their lawful functions on behalf of their members.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) called for order and added: If Mr Kinnock catches my eye at the end, he will be able to answer.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: I would give way to the Leader of the Opposition, of course.

Mr Kinnock: If he catches your eye.

There was a statement at the National Secretary of the NGA which has been parked at Warrington works for four weeks with police permission, and which the police themselves have used during this period.

Are there not those deplorable scenes of violence, a direct outcome of the folly of the Government in dragging industrial relations into the law courts? (Prolonged Conservative applause.)

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab):

Mr Kinnock: ... and allowing any wayward employee to win victory in law as a weapon to win victory in a industrial dispute.

Mr Mansoor Masoomi (Salford South-West, C): The mere presence

has made it crystal clear to him that if it is an assistance he requires, we will be readily available, and he will have no complete support for the outcome of his very considerable powers to the full extent that is required to deal with the situation.

There is and can be no excuse for violence and the attempt to intimidate weight of numbers to negate the lawful rights of other people. Irrespective of the merits of the industrial dispute, what has happened here amounts to breaches of what has always been the criminal law?

Mr Brittan: I welcome Mr Kaufman's condemnation of violence. I note that he referred to certain breaches of the law in a rather vague form. If he has specific allegations to make, I would be grateful if he would and they will be given the proper airing.

He raises the issue of policing and I will look at any specific allegations he wishes to make.

He referred to the TUC and what was said by them. I should be grateful if he and Labour MPs expressed their full support for what the TUC itself said in its guidelines in 1979: "It is lawful for persons acting in a combination of workers to withdraw from work, picket at or near a workplace or any other place, provided that they do no more than peacefully obtain or communicate information or peacefully persuade workers to abstain from work".

If anybody believes that 4,000 people are needed to do what they are kidding, (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Norman St John Stevens (Chelmsford, C): What is involved at Warrington is nothing to do with the Employment Act but with the breach of the principles and rights of people guaranteed by common law.

Will he invite the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Neil Kinnock) to associate himself with that condemnation without the guidelines and, we will work to have just as much from Mr Kinnock?

Mr Brittan: Mr St John Stevens is right. In the statute law with regard to employment legislation have made any difference about what happened last night. Violence caused by mass picketing would have been as unlawful before any of those changes as it is today.

We have tremendous responsibility in this House. We do not want to see those scenes repeated. One way to avoid it is for everyone to join in the condemnation of it.

Conservative MPs shouted "Up, up, up" to Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who sat smiling at them.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) called for order and added: If Mr Kinnock catches my eye at the end, he will be able to answer.

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is not this violence caused because there is a sector of the community that believes, such as the Labour Party believe, in smashing law, not supporting law?

Mr Brittan: There is indeed cause for sadness. But there is also cause for satisfaction in that the rule of law is being maintained. The overwhelming majority of the people want that to continue to happen.

Mr William Hamilton (Life Central, Central and Royston, Lab): He will get the support of people like myself only when he applies conciliation and not confrontation.

Mr Brittan: The question is what is the price that has to be paid. Some people think the price that the police are being asked to pay is too high.

Mr William Clark (Croydon South, C): It is disgraceful that the Leader of the Opposition is encouraged by Tories to condemn the violence but he does it broadly, (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Brittan: On the Leader of the Opposition speaking and masters of that kind, I do not take the view that all of us have to speak up on every issue and that, if we do not speak up, we will be considered to be in a particular category by our silence.

But in the particular circumstances of this dispute, when the master is not at an end and violence is threatened, we have all to search our conscience and ask whether we can make a contribution to preventing violence by speaking up against it.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Mass picketing on this scale, by its very nature, is designed to intimidate and not to persuade and was clearly unlawful under the laws of the last Labour Government.

Mr Brittan: I will do all I can to assist those responsible for maintaining the rule of law.

Mr Brittan: I do not agree. It is an obligation to think the law can be kept out of industrial relations. The only difference between the Government and the Opposition is where the line should be drawn.

Mr Robert Clay (Sunderland North, Lab): The police broke into a van that was legally parked, broke its radio and telephone links, smashed its PA system and broke its walkie-talkie communication. They did not do this in the spirit of confrontation we are now debating.

Mr Brittan: I do not agree. It is an obligation to think the law can be kept out of industrial relations. The only difference between the Government and the Opposition is where the line should be drawn.

Mr Brittan: He is right. Investigation of complaints and police discipline have to be conducted in a proper way. That is what has been done with the police in this case.

Mr Brittan: If he suspects that there are incidents which if not stopped will lead to a breach of the peace, he has full powers to do that.

Mr Martin O'Neill (Clitheroe, Lab): WSH: He confirms that he has received from the police a statement which refers to the destruction of the NGA van or is it giving us a partial version of the situation as he has received it?

Mr Brittan: He gives everything that seems to be relevant to the issue.

Mr Anthony Bennet (Stockport, C): Does the Chief Constable have power to turn back the boards of law breakers now heading for Warrington before they actually arrive?

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Syria insists on Lebanon ditching its peace treaty with Israelis

From Robert Flak, Beirut

As leaders of Lebanon's principal militias and political parties gathered in Geneva last night for their first meeting in more than eight years of mutual and savage hostility, Syria was insisting that the Lebanese President and the other delegates to the National Reconciliation Conference here should start their talks by discussing the destruction of the unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel.

President Amin Gemayel had been hoping to postpone the topic until the end of the conference, but Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, emphasized at a private meeting with the pro-Syrian Lebanese National Salvation Front yesterday morning that the abrogation of Lebanon's treaty with Israel was a prerequisite for the success of the conference.

Mr Gemayel was under no illusion last night that Syria represents both the immovable object and the irresistible force behind the conference: with three Lebanese leaders - Walid Jumblatt, Suleiman Frangieh and Rashid Karami - on his side, Mr Khaddam can virtually dictate the agenda.

This appears to be exactly what he did when he gave lunch to the Lebanese opposition triumvirate at the home of Mr Issam Faris, a wealthy Lebanese businessman, in Geneva shortly before the conference began.

Druze rebels in mountain fight with Army

UN puts pressure on Iran over Hormuz

From Zoriana Pysarowsky, New York

The UN Security Council yesterday affirmed the right of free navigation and commerce in the international waters east of Beirut yesterday, before the start of reconciliation talks in Geneva, shattering a rare calm on the battlefronts.

Military sources said the fighting, with artillery and machine-guns, started just before noon around Lebanon's Army positions in the strategic mountain town of Souk al-Gharb, breaking the ceasefire after a 24-hour lull.

The sources said about 50 shells were fired into the area, at the rate of one shell per minute.

Souk al-Gharb, seven miles east of Beirut, bore the brunt of the fighting between the Army and Syrian-backed anti-government forces in September.

In his opening address last night, President Gemayel tilted repeatedly of what he called the "conspiracy" against Lebanon, and emphasized the importance of the 1943 agreement that gave Lebanon its Christian Maronite presidency and power-sharing Government. But he implicitly acknowledged the security interests of Lebanon's neighbours, and in an apparent reference to Syria, added that Lebanon could not "act independently of its environment and brethren when the issues of war and peace in the region are at stake."

Mr Gemayel, who significantly thanked the Saudis for more fulsomely than the Syrians in his speech, told his political allies and rivals: "Our country is dying... destruction affects us equally. It took our property and our belongings... and from each of us it snatched a brother, a son, a companion, a friend, a loved one". Mr Gemayel did not say that this was Lebanon's last chance, but he probably meant it.

The men who have alternatively made and broken Lebanon over the past eight years arrived at the Intercontinental Hotel here in a style that quite belied their ruthless militia origins, for the most part a series of waistcoated, dark-suited men with grey hair who might have been mistaken for general elder statesmen.

By five o'clock the nine principle delegates had decided to sit at a rectangular table layout. All apparently decided that they would not shake hands before sitting down, an agreement that did not take long to reach. None was reported to have noticed the name of the conference suite in which they gathered: *La Salle de Carnaval*.

Grenada: Invasion island still centre of dispute



Shells away: Field guns of the American 82nd Airborne open fire during an operation in Grenada.

Hawke refuses to send troops

From Tony Dubouin
Melbourne

The Federal Government has ruled out any participation by Australian forces in a proposed Commonwealth peacekeeping force in Grenada and at the same time has come out against American intervention.

The decisions reached at a Cabinet meeting in Canberra yesterday are a significant hardening of Australia's attitude to the situation in Grenada.

Initially Australia took an equivocal position with Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, simply saying that Australia would be "uneasy and discomfited" if the intervention proved to be an external solution to an internal problem.

Trinidad says: 'We were not told'

Trinidad and Tobago complained yesterday that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) had failed to consult it over the American-led intervention in Grenada.

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• BAGHDAD: Iraq said its Navy and Air Force had destroyed three Iranian naval vessels near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf and two others had been wrecked by Iraqi mines round the port (Reuters reports).

The resolution also condemns implicitly Iraq's military operations against civilian targets in Iran and calls on the two sides to refrain from any action that might endanger peace and

Australian officials are expressing increasing concern that 5,600 American troops have not yet been able to flush out a few hundred Cubans.

• WELLINGTON: The Cabinet yesterday stopped short of formally endorsing the US invasion of Grenada but accepted that Cubans had been constructing a military installation there that could have been destabilizing to the security of the region (W. P. Reeves writes).

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, indicated that New Zealand would be prepared to contribute to a peacekeeping force, if this were requested by the Commonwealth.

While acknowledging the possible risk to foreign citizens in Grenada, yesterday's Cabinet statement failed to mention many of the other concerns raised by President Reagan.

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• HAMBURG: Two West German students just back from Grenada said they saw no evidence that the foreign community felt threatened by the island's military rulers after the shooting of the Prime Minister, Mr Maurice Bishop (Reuters reports). "The foreigners did not feel under threat or

did not conform to that of the OECS that we were not consulted."

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American Airlines would like most humbly to draw your attention to the fact that they've been awarded yet another accolade.

The International Airline Passengers Association voted us No.1 for service in four consecutive surveys.

Fortune magazine said "First Class service that's consistently superior."

Air Transport World declared us Airline of the Year.

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And now, for the second year running, the discerning readers of

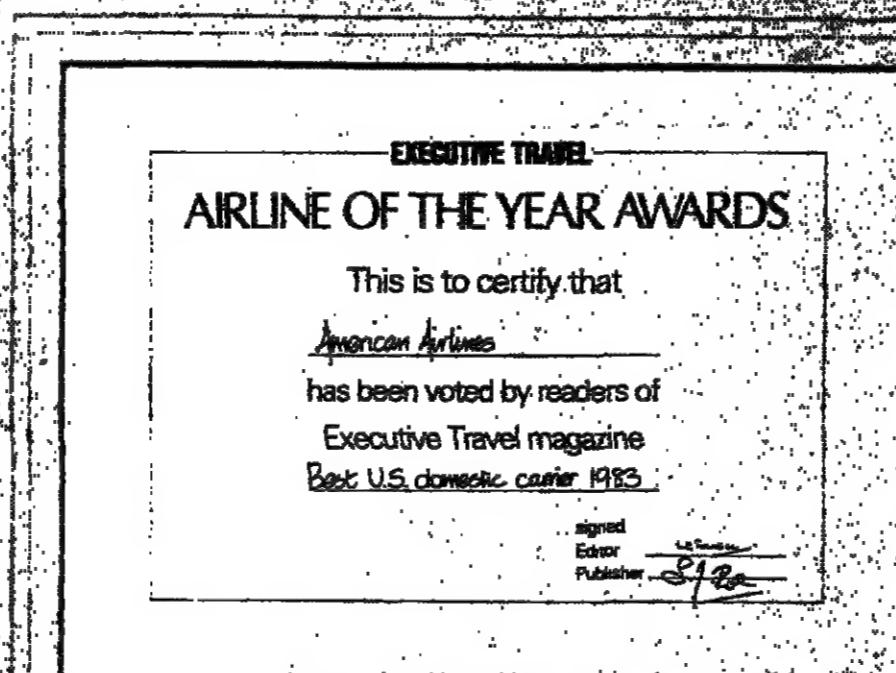
Executive Travel have voted us No.1 domestic carrier in the USA.

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For further information call your travel agent or ring American Airlines on 01-629 8817.

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Joint action with US can turn Lebanon into island of tranquillity, says Shamir

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, said here yesterday that Syria could and must be persuaded that its designs on Lebanon would not be permitted to take place.

He said in a prepared speech to the National Press Club: "A Syrian takeover of Lebanon will have a devastating impact on the entire region, on the chances of peace, and on Soviet influence throughout the Middle East. Conversely, the achievement of a free and independent Lebanon will be a boost to the peace camp and to the influence of the free world in our part of the world."

President Reagan and Mr Shamir after two days of talks had announced the setting up of a joint United States-Israeli political-military committee for strategic cooperation in such areas as combined planning, joint manoeuvres and the stockpiling of American equipment in Israel.

Mr Shamir, in his prepared text yesterday, said that, in spite of the ravages perpetrated by the terrorists and the Syrians, Lebanon could still be saved.

Mr Shamir said that peace

and become an island of tranquillity in the eastern Mediterranean.

He said that the United States Marines in Lebanon, together with the other soldiers in the multinational force, were "an important contribution to stability that is consonant with the role that the United States is playing against totalitarian aggression."

"Nor are we happy with the suspension of the talks on establishing autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. I have called on King Hussein of Jordan to come forward and join the peace congress. This is a reflection of our conviction that only by courage and determination progress towards peace in our strife-torn part of the world can be ensured."

In his talk with Mr Shamir, President Reagan reiterated his continued support for his deadlocked Middle East peace initiative of September 1982, which also calls on Jordan to join Palestinian autonomy negotiations with Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Leading article, page 15

Floating HQ for America's Gulf force

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The US Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), which is responsible for protecting American interests in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean area, is establishing a small forward headquarters on a navy ship stationed in the region.

The RDF now comes under the US Central Command. This has its main headquarters at MacDill Air Force base at Tampa, Florida. It can draw on

a pool of about 230,000 Army, Marines, Air Force and Navy personnel for rapid deployment in a region covering some 20 nations.

Pentagon officials said that the new 30-man forward headquarters would be based on the new 30-man forward headquarters on the command ship of the Navy's Middle East force. This has about five ships in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. The LaSalle is an old amphibious transport converted

into an auxiliary command ship.

The United States had been seeking a land-based forward headquarters but had not won acceptance from any of the non-American governments in the region.

US forces regularly hold joint exercises with those of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. There is also extensive US military assistance to Saudi Arabia and Gulf states.

Leading article, page 15

South Africa Ignorance is bias

South Africa arouses more controversy than almost any other country in the world. People tend to have a view about South Africa whether they have been there or not. Quite often, these views are not based on fact.

SHARING A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE

South Africa is involved in a remarkable process of providing fair opportunities for all its population groups. The South African Government is committed to ensuring that each of South Africa's many nationalities has the ability and resources to realize its social, economic and political aspirations.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE ON EDUCATION

Education is a leading example of South Africa's development process. The Government is committed to the principle of full equality in education and is implementing this principle as rapidly as resources allow.

From 1970 to 1980, Government

expenditure on education for Blacks increased by 1,343%. Every school-day, 12 class-rooms for Blacks are completed. 22% of the total Black population attends school, compared to 9.7% for the rest of Africa.

The number of Black students has increased by 73% to almost 6 million during the past decade. From 1977 to 1982, the number of students writing their G.C.E. "A" Levels increased sevenfold, and between 1960 and 1980 the number of Black university students increased tenfold.

Government projects such as the £66.5 million Medunisa medical university ensure that the increasing demands on South Africa's human resources are met.

THE FUTURE - BETTER PROSPECTS FOR ALL

The facts on education present only



Kidnap drama: Mr Alfred Heineken, holding a refreshing glass of his famous lager; centre, the four main suspects still on the run (clockwise, from top left: C. van Hout, F. Meijer, W. F. Holleeder and R. Griffhorst); and the hidden cell, where he was held since November 9.

Returned prisoners attacked

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Six Israeli prisoners of war who were exchanged last week for some 4,500 Arabs were publicly criticized this week by military and civilian figures in a backlash against their triumphant homecoming reception.

Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, who was chief-of-staff when they were captured in Lebanon on September 4 last year, said that the military command should consider court-martialling them, he said that the six and two others still in captivity, had surrendered without putting up a fight although they had outnumbered their captors.

Addressing the Rotary Club in Tiberias, General Eitan added that they had conducted themselves disgracefully.

His detailed exposition of the plan made it clear, however, that the boundaries in question were those of greater Israel", including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and that Israel aimed to resettle only those refugees already within the area over a five-year period.

Bringing the camps within neighbouring municipalities or giving them municipal status in their own right.

Allotting land and financial aid to a "Build Your Own Home" programme.

Gradually integrating the educational facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) into Israel's national school network.

Taking all these steps "in full co-operation with UNRWA".

a relatively small part of the picture. Many

aspects of South African

life have changed - and are changing at an ever-increasing rate. The future is exciting because we have the people, the dedication and a buoyant economy to enable us to keep on providing opportunities and improving the quality of life of all our people.

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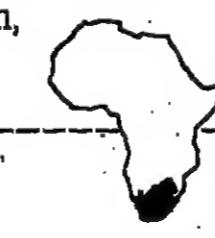
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دعاكم بالخير

Israel to resettle Arabs in West Bank and Gaza

By Edward Mortimer

Details of an Israeli plan to resettle Arab refugees in the occupied territories were disclosed in London yesterday by Mr Mordechai Ben Porat, the chairman of the Israeli ministerial committee on the refugees problem appointed last year.

Speaking at the second international conference of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries Mr Ben Porat said that Israel aimed to rehabilitate "within its boundaries" the Palestinian refugees, "whose situation has been perpetuated over the past 35 years by the Arab states".

His detailed exposition of the plan made it clear, however, that the boundaries in question were those of greater Israel", including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

A further question-mark over the scheme, which Mr Ben Porat said had been presented to the Israeli Government on November 20, is finance. He said that Israel would begin implementing it "to the extent that the enlightened world and all the people of good will aid in financing it".

The previous speaker at the conference, a representative of Syrian Jews, expressed gratitude to President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria for lifting various restrictions and giving Syrian Jews "a certain sense of security", though without changing their status as second-class citizens deprived of various rights including the right to emigrate.

He expressed grave concern, however, about what might happen to Jews in Syria if the Assad regime were overthrown and there were political chaos.

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Taking all these steps "in full co-operation with UNRWA".

The last two items seem bound to run into difficulties because UNRWA is a UN agency which also operates in Arab countries. The Arab view, supported by the UN, has so far been to oppose any resettlement of the refugees in their present areas of residence so long as there is no political settlement.

Mr Ben Porat quoted a UN

General Assembly resolution of 1977 urging Israel "to take effective steps immediately for the return" of refugees who had been rehoused outside the camps in the Gaza Strip.

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Spacelab furnaces create new alloys

Houston (AP) - Astronauts turned the European Spacelab into a factory yesterday, firing up three powerful furnaces to melt and mix metal samples and create exotic alloys impossible to manufacture on Earth.

The furnaces, generating heat of up to 3,800°F melted silver, aluminium, zinc and gallium causing them to mix in different combinations and become exotic alloys.

Experts hope the experiments will lead to development of space factories where molten metals could be mixed to create alloys with unique properties. Many such alloys are impossible to make on Earth because gravity causes the molten metals to separate.

Germans fight for manuscript

Hamburg (Reuter) - Residents of Brunswick - have raised more than 400,000 marks (£100,000) in a bid to buy back a unique 12th-century illuminated manuscript depicting the life of Henry the Lion, Count of Saxony and Bavaria, to be auctioned in London next Tuesday.

The Land government of Lower Saxony plans to add whatever else is needed to regain it. A price of more than £2m is expected at the Sotheby's sale.

Brake failure

Cairo (AFP) - A Sudan Airways Boeing 727 crashed into three service vehicles at the airport here while carrying out braking tests in a parking area. The vehicles were destroyed by fire.

Oil sale blocked

Los Angeles (Reuter) - A federal judge has blocked the United States Government's sale of oil-exploration leases off the California coast on the grounds that irreparable damage would be caused and it would be against the public interest.

Spider hunt

Sydney (Reuter) - Posters showing portraits of the black, two-inch long Funnel Web spider - one of the world's deadliest - went up here asking people to look out for it so that scientists can extract its venom and develop a vaccine against it. In 20 years it has killed 16 people in the area, its only habitat.

Top jurist

Tel Aviv - Mr Justice Meir Shamgar, who acquired his law degree from London University while interned in a British detention camp in Kenya from 1944-48 as an Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist, has been installed as president of the Israeli Supreme Court.

Short sighted

Moscow (Reuter) - A large opticians' centre recently opened here has teams of specialists, the latest eye-testing equipment and sumptuous chairs for people awaiting treatment but no glasses. The newspaper *Trud* complained. It would be 1985 at the earliest before this state of affairs improved.

Ford backs US-Soviet summit

By Harry Stinson, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Gerald Ford, the former US President, yesterday came out in favour of summit meetings between President Reagan and President Andropov next year, but only after careful preparation in Washington and Moscow.

The Vladivostok accord on strategic arms which he signed with Mr Leonid Brezhnev in December 1974 was only after 85 per cent of the detail had been previously agreed by Dr Henry Kissinger and Mr Andrei Gromyko, who were then Foreign Ministers, he said.

A summit next year could put the finishing touches to a US-Soviet treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe, which he still thought possible despite the recent Russian walk-out from the Geneva talks.

Speaking to journalists over a working breakfast at the English-Speaking Union in London, he was critical of Washington's process of consultation with Britain and other allies before last month's military intervention in Grenada.

On the other hand he did not think that agreement would necessarily have been reached

between President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, even if consultations had continued for a month, and he considered that the US decision to act had been "absolutely right".

"The last thing we should do is to nit-pick over issues like that when there is so much solidarity over the big ones", he said pointing out the cohesion between Nato governments over missile deployments in Europe.

He hoped that Mr Reagan would run for the White House again next year, and thought that he would win. Last night, Mr Ford was delivering the English-Speaking Union's annual Churchill lecture on what would have been Sir Winston's one hundred and ninth birthday.

SPECTRUM

moreover...
Miles Kington

What a lot of rubbish

The new American director of Sotheby's says that as he has not run a business before and does not know a great deal about art, he will do a lot of talking and listening at Sotheby's "because people are the most precious asset we have".

Curiously enough, we at Morever Holdings Inc have found the same thing at our auctions. Only last Thursday we had a sale of precious people, and he may find some useful tips in this abbreviated transcript of the proceedings...

Auctioneer: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to today's sale of important twentieth-century people. Lot 1 is an assorted bundle of valuable left-overs from Coronation Street, a TV programme. No legal case is pending on any of them. I suggest we start at £50,000.

Bidder: £20,000.

Auctioneer: Gone, to the gentleman from *The Sun* newspaper. Lot 2 is Mr Geoffrey Boycott, a cricketer, no longer needed by Yorkshire County Club.

Attendee: May I have a word with you? (He whispers to the auctioneer.)

Auctioneer: Unfortunately, it seems that Lot 2 may possibly be needed for another year, so he is regrettably withdrawn. Lot 3 is described as a supergrass from Belfast.

Mr Sean McStroob has been until recently employed by the IRA, an illicit but exciting organization in Northern Ireland, and can now be bought for the spread of further knowledge. Do I hear...

Attendee: Another word with you, sir. (More whispers.)

Auctioneer: Lot 3 has apparently indicated he is too nervous to continue in the auction. I hope we do not have many more of these withdrawals. I never have this kind of trouble with eighteenth-century landscapes. Now, Lot 4 is an art specialist recently released by a major art house, who is expert in the authentication of works of art. I would like to start at £50,000.

Bidder: Excuse me, but does this mean he is prepared to authenticate fakes, ascribe minor works to major talents, draw in signatures where necessary, etc?

Auctioneer: Of course. £50,000... 70... 80... gone! Lot 5 is a personage recently employed by breakfast television, now free for engagements. Do I hear £40,000? No? Well, let's be realistic. Do I hear £5?

Bidder: £2.

Auctioneer: Gone! Lot 6 is a gentleman who has unfortunately been forced to resign from the Tory Party due to a percadillo with his secretary. Who will offer me £150,000?

Bidder: I will give that for the secretary.

Another bidder: I will give £200,000 for her if she can spell percadillo.

Auctioneer: Done! Now we come to Lot 7, a recently retired head of a major party. Do I hear any bid at all?

Lot 7: You know, and I think we do know, I have been the victim of a press vendetta of such, and I do mean such, scurrility, that one has to go back to, at the very least, a great many years in the past, not that we do not have a future, we do have a future, and a very great future too, I think we can safely say that we do indeed have a future in this great movement of ours...

Auctioneer: So let us move straight on to Lot 8, a mixed bag of unsuccessful Booker Prize candidates.

Bidder: I think I speak for all of us when I say we wouldn't bid for a Booker Prize winner.

Auctioneer: Fair enough. Lot 9, then, and the prize of the sale, a contemporary American committee composed of one black, one woman, two Jews and a cripple. What do I hear?

Jew: You hear me! I ain't a Jew! He's a Jew, but I'm a Hispanic. You gotta have a Hispanic on a committee these days.

Auctioneer: Sorry. One Jew and one Hispanic. What do I hear?

Black: You ain't heard nothin' yet, man.

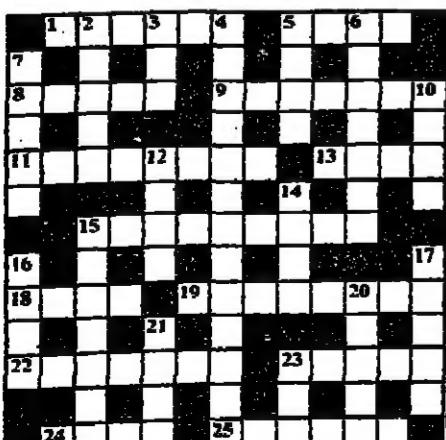
Woman: You think it's hard being black? Try being a woman!

Cripple: What about me? I'm a handicapped, Polish woman who's unemployed.

Bidder: £50,000.

Auctioneer: Gone, to the man from Channel 4.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 190)



ACROSS
1. Hundred grams (6)
5. Wharf (4)
8. Short of breath (5)
9. Search through (7)
11. Regal position (8)
13. East Anglia (5)
15. Equably (4,5)
18. Ellipsoid (4)
19. Accians (8)
22. High level area (7)
23. Strike (5)
24. Finish (4)
25. Comprise (6)

DOWN
2. Like whimsical child (5)
3. Playing (3)
4. Nude film (6,7)
5. Demonstration (4)
6. French castle (7)
7. Sharp point (5)
10. Orient (4)
12. Despicable (4)
13. Standard Oil (4)
15. Rustic (7)
17. Jaunty (5)
19. Poultry cage (4)
20. Not whispered (5)
21. Military vehicle (4)
23. Soviet secret police (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO NO 189
ACROSS: 1 Bag of tricks 9 Lip sync 10 Knoll
11 Key 13 Cult 16 Chew 17 Hums 18 Boogi
20 Ever 21 Cleric 22 Sang 23 Thro 25 Few
28 Enter 29 Absolve 30 Female 6 Know
DOWN: 2 Appal 3 Onyx 4 Tuck 5 Inky 6 Know
7 Blockbuster 8 Flower power 12 Exhort
14 Thy 15 Malle 19 Genetic 20 ECT 24 Hala
25 Pram 26 Wail 27 Pass

In their quest for relics of the Raj, Jan Morris and Simon Winchester discover a granary like a beehive, an operatic tunnel and some undistinguished churches

Land of the houses of wonders

Captain Garstin's masterpiece

From a boat sailing down the holy Ganges at Patna, in Bihar, one may see a queer and wonderful building protruding above the straggly junipers and acacias that line the bank. It looks rather like a huge white old-fashioned beehive, dominating the flat-topped houses of the town, and any ramble through the more down-to-earth structures of the British in India, the structures of trade, technique, profit and pleasure, may very well begin with it for if its appearance is extraordinary, its purpose was purely utilitarian.

It is the Gola, a granary built by the British in 1786 as a precaution against famine, and known to Patna people as Golghar, the Round House. It was designed by Captain John Garstin, Bengal Engineers, a quarter of a century before his Town Hall in Calcutta (and thirty-four years before his death – he is buried beneath a properly architectural catafalque in the South Park Street Cemetery in Calcutta). The Gola is the one building that gets him into textbooks and architectural treatises, and is indeed much the most famous of the purely practical structures of the Raj; and this is because, though it turned out to be an abysmal failure, it looks at once functional and excitingly symbolic. It was a pure work of engineering technique, but it was touched, whether by chance or calculation, with the machismo of the imperial presence.

The singular shape of the Gola probably had Indian origins, for the indigenes had been building conical granaries for centuries. The scale of it, though, was unprecedented. Built of stone slabs, it was 90 ft high, and 426 ft round at ground level. The idea was that grain would be poured into the Gola through a hole in the top, allowing it to spread all over the floor, and build up in decreasing diameter to the summit. Spiralling up the outside of the huge cone, accordingly, Garstin

Completed on the 20th July 1786

First filed and publicly closed by...

But the rest is blank. Though the Gola has been used in time of famine, and indeed is habitually stocked with quantities of grain to this day, it was never filled to the top, and was never used as Garstin intended it – as a perpetual grain store that is, always kept stocked for emergencies. Nobody really knows why – "it was found", simply wrote Emily Eden in 1837, "to be useless" – and it is certainly not true, as frivolous guidebooks suggest, that its only door was made to open inwards, thus preventing entrance anyway when the granary was full. It is true, though, that the usual emptiness of the building gave it its popular fame: for the acoustics of the Gola are prodigious, and tourists loved it from the start. There was never a more startling whispering-gallery.

The most truly operatic of railway

tunnels was surely the Khojak tunnel, at the time of its completion in 1891 the longest in India, which carried the Chaman Extension Railway to the western extremity of the Indian Empire, on the Afghan frontier. The line itself was theatrical enough. It was begun in 1883 as a secret strategic line, intended if necessary to take troops over the frontier to Kandahar, then allegedly threatened by the Russians, and code-named 'The Harnai Road Improvement Scheme'. In the event it never got further than the frontier itself, where until the end of the Raj rails and sleepers were stored in case the project was ever completed, but it did become nevertheless the quickest way out of Afghanistan to the ports and markets of British India.

The tunnel stood almost at the end of the line, almost on the frontier. Immediately outside it the tracks ended in buffers at the station of Chaman, and travellers into Afghanistan had to transfer to road vehicles. It was fearfully wild and arid country, and to drive the tunnel through the Khwaja Amran mountains the engineers employed thousands of Pathans, Hazaras, Tibetans, Kashmirs, Punjabis, Arabs, Zanzibaris, Sikhs and Bengalis, together with sixty-five miners especially brought out from Wales, where they had worked on the Severn Tunnel a few years before. Many of these men died – 800 in the winter of 1890 alone, from typhus – but the work was finished in three years, the tunnel being 12,780 ft long and made of 19,764,426 bricks, all fired on the spot.

The British builders' influence: The domed grain silo at Gola (top left) and St Stephen's Church, Ooty (left). Right, St Andrew's Church, Madras

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Most of the churches of Victorian Anglo-India were, to put it gently, unmemorable. Some were dismal, most were just dull, and there was a depressing sameness to the run of them. Many indeed appear to have been built to a more or less standard pattern, based perhaps upon some suggested plan of the Ecclesiastical Society, then the accepted arbiter of Anglican church architecture in England, and a prolific source of pamphlets and advice. Whatever their origins, you came across these familiar structures everywhere, in some places more expensively interpreted than in others, sometimes relieved with local materials or devices, or local architec-

tics of the contemporary Bishop, or even occasionally a touch of spontaneous Indian arts and crafts, but in general all too much the same. And here is the church. It is very churchy. No enthusiastic innovator has given life or surprise to it, as eager Captain Underwood vitalized St Stephen's at Ooty, or excellent Mr Growse gave the gift of his Church of the Sacred Heart. Christ Church, Muddipore is a textbook imperial church, as rigid and as regular at the Thirty-Nine Articles of its faith. Here we enter the shade of the statutory carriage-porch, here are the steps up to the front door – any experienced Anglo-Indian could negotiate them with his eyes shut – and here inside is the usual oblong pattern of nave and two aisles, separated by pointed arches in the approved Gothic manner.

The ultimate Anglo-Indian museum, was the one Kipling made famous in *Kim* – the Ajai-Gher in Lahore, where Kim took the Lama in the opening pages of the novel. It was rebuilt in 1894, when the Kipling family had left India, but Rudyard's father Lockwood, formerly its Curator, had indelibly stamped upon it his own devotion to craftsmanship and meticulous design.

Each of its display-rooms is arranged around groups of iron columns, and affixed to these are the illuminated show-cases, like fungi on tree trunks. Nothing was done patchily or carelessly in this House of Wonders, and nothing was uncontrived.

Churches to a standard plan

Let us visit one, on a Victorian Sunday morning, to stand for all the others. One will be enough, especially if we have been serving in India half a lifetime already. We leave our carriage at the iron gate and walk the last few yards through the compound, which is shaded by big trees and is either very dusty or very muddy, according to the weather, being not exactly turf, nor exactly sand, nor exactly soil, but something very Indian and Anglican in between. At the far end of the green stand the nondescript buildings of the church school, with the potted plants

MAX HARRISON meets Philip Glass, the composer who has been called the thinking man's pop musician

Sound of success



Glass: the man who re-invented opera

Superstars are expected to be predictable, to have a standardized product upon which their legions of fans can rely. Yet Philip Glass, undeniably a musical superstar in New York, is not like that at all. Perhaps this is because it has taken him so long to reach his present position and the journey is not yet over. The popularity is anyhow incidental, and he says of his work: "I've always thought of it as concert music. I've never tried to popularize it."

Certainly Glass's background and his present operatic preoccupations seem improbable for one who is now facilely spoken of as having brought together the audiences for "serious" music and rock 'n' roll.

His grandparents were orthodox Jews from Russia and Lithuania, and he was born in 1937 in Baltimore, where his father

managed a record shop. Something of a prodigy, he studied the flute at the Peabody Conservatory from the age of eight, took a Chicago University degree in mathematics and philosophy at 19, and in 1962 got his master's degree in composition at Juilliard: a respectable beginning.

Like countless American composers before him, he studied with Nadia Boulanger in Paris, yet it was there, in 1963, that events took an unexpected turn.

He believes, with some justification,

that Europeans enjoy discovering new American artists before Americans do,

but it was in Paris that Glass began to

discover himself. Working on the music for a film with Ravi Shankar confirmed an interest in non-western music which had begun during an earlier trip through North Africa. In particular, he became concerned with the primacy given to rhythm, and with the working out of elaborate rhythmic processes over long periods of time.

He moved thus out of a combination of

desperation and frustration. I hated the

music that was all around me, the Paris

scene was dominated by Boulez, Stockhausen,

a sort of dictatorship of contemporary

music, and I wanted to start somewhere

else,"

Understandably, he saw his reaction in

personal terms, yet unknown to him, or

to each other, several American composers

of his generation, including Steve Reich

and Terry Riley, were discovering prin-

ciples similar to those on which he built his

own new pieces.

What Glass, specifically, had arrived at

was music which "was extremely tonal,

often based on as few as five or six notes;

there was no harmonic change, but a strong

rhythmic steadiness." There was much

repetition, and a minimum amount of

musical material; in effect, the new

movement was a reaction against what has

been called the twentieth-century informa-

tion overload.

Yet it was also a by-product of it, because Glass's ability to adapt Indian

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

The Princess line

The tailored coat is back in business - city slick, sharp-cut and full-length. They call the fitted coat - appropriately enough - the princess line. For the Princess of Wales, with her trim coats flaring out below a neat waist, has been in the forefront of the current fashion trend. She favours quiet camels and greys, often with a velvet collar like a child's party coat, and a reminder of a different age of royal dressing-up.

The city coat is about looking smart. It is a challenge to the shawls and throws, the ponchos, scarves, heavy-knit cardigans and every kind of jacket that have done duty as winter warmers for the past decade. The tailored coat is the feminine face of the big tweedy overcoats (often actually from men's shops) that young people are wearing.

The come-back of the dress

The impetus for the return of the coat is the come-back of the dress. The two go together as an outfit as much as the jacket traditionally goes with skirts and separates. It is interesting to see that the Princess of Wales often wears her coat as a coat dress (another incoming trend). That is, she attends one of her formal daytime functions wearing a fitted coat kept firmly buttoned up throughout.

The "college" schoolgirl or blazer coat is the one you are most likely to find at a good price (under £100) in the shops. As its name implies it is based on the school uniform, even though that last bastion of tailoring long since fell to the onslaught of anoraks. The basic "nanny" coat (and they wear anoraks too these days) is in wool and comes mostly in navy, camel and grey - a good fashion colour this winter. Black coats are splendid in cashmere, and the cashmere coat - light, soft and with a lustrous pile - remains the ideal.

A harder-wearing version is the fitted coat in tweed, usually called a redingote because it came in on the back of a horse and has galloped in and out of fashion ever since. Tweed is the meeting point between the oversized, straight-back, sloppy masculine overcoats and the trimmer fitted coats. Redingotes are traditionally cut very tight at the arms and shoulders (no dolman-sleeved seaters under here). The modern versions have a more relaxed line.

It is important to decide what you want your coat for when you set out to buy. The best-selling coats have been swing-backed styles that cover a multitude of separates. New coats are wider at the shoulders, with a very deep armhole or

Mannish hats are much smarter

When you have got your coat, you need to make it live with the right shoes (heels very shaped, very flat or very high). Knee boots are now fashion's kiss of death, unless they are big, bold and baggy. Mannish hats are much smarter than tea cosy wool, berets are fun, headscarves are horsey and shawls are finished.

Perhaps it is a reflection of how we feel about coats that we have the urge to dress them up. I have never heard any woman enthuse about buying a coat or exult in wearing one. For a comparatively young fashion garment (they are only as old as this century) coats have a staid image.

If anyone can turn the solid, steady companion of winter days into something young and fun, it will surely be our glamorous, be-coated Princess.

Kimono sleeve which fits easily over a suit or chunky knit. But these upturned triangles look best as a short coat - seven-eights or even three-quarters - and that requires care in what you put underneath. Slim skirts and trousers are fine; full skirts look odd.

The best guide to buying a winter coat is your own wardrobe - its basic shapes and lengths - and your own way of life. A big, bulky manish tweed is hopeless if you are jumping in and out of a car (but wonderful if you are a student standing at a bus stop). A tailored city coat is too lightweight for country walks (unless you are lapped in layers of cashmere).

Looking at men's coat departments I feel (as I often do these days) that men's fashion is more practical than our own. Their departments divide between city and tweedy coats both of which seem to cost about one third less than women's coats of the same quality. Women can find a proper wool winter coat for £75 to £100 (with some starting at less). The more stylish coats are between £150 and £250.

I believe that there is no substitute for wool, although you can find practical coats in fabrics like cotton corduroy used with a quilted or furry lining. These tend to be sportier shapes and apart from the current trend of streamlined and stiffened dressing.

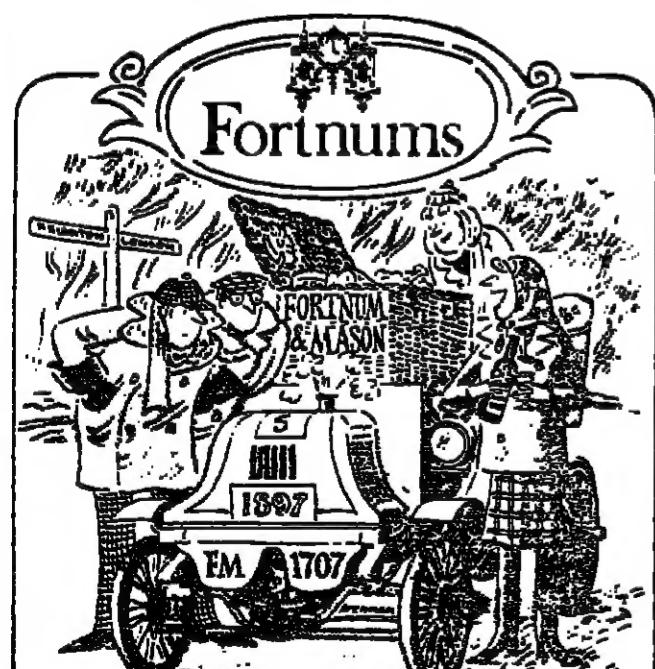
You can certainly find fancy fabrics, blanket checks, bold patterns and strong colours, although I am very doubtful about investing a lot of money in a coat that is marked out by colour and appearance as a once-season garment. The stores seem to feel the same, for the predominant colours are classic and plain, with manish tweeds the firm favourites.



Big picture, left tailored blazer coat with belt, in camel or navy, £89.50 from Harrods coat department. Velour cloche by Graham Smith at Kangol from Harrods. Sailor Fay Manchester. Black Broads court £225 from White, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49. Prince's velvet collar on tweed coat by Emily Jane £55.75, navy, flannel trousers from Harrods. Right: Princess line camel coat with brown velvet collar, also navy, £225 from Chelsea Design Company, 63 Sydney Street SW3. Navy courts £38 from Hobbs, South Molton Street, Hampstead. 'Lady D' wig from Hairisers, 105 Cleveland Street W1.

Above double-breasted college coat in navy or gray with bone buttons, by Nicole Farhi for Stephen Marks, £125. White cashmere top and red vest, both by Ballantyne. All from Harvey Nichols. Knightsbridge SW1. Basque beret by Graham Smith at Kangol from Debenhams branches. Gloves by Dent-Fournes.

Left fitted wool coat in taupe or navy £265 from selected branches of Marks & Spencer. Bowler hat by Graham Smith at Kangol £13 from Harrods. Hoopers, Tavistock, Schofields Harrods. Brown tweed cuffed trousers, £39.95 from Marks & Spencer, South Molton Street W1; Down to Earth, Brighton. Leather lace-ups £39 from Pied à Terra, South Molton Street.



—an occasional commentary on Important Events—The Brighton Run

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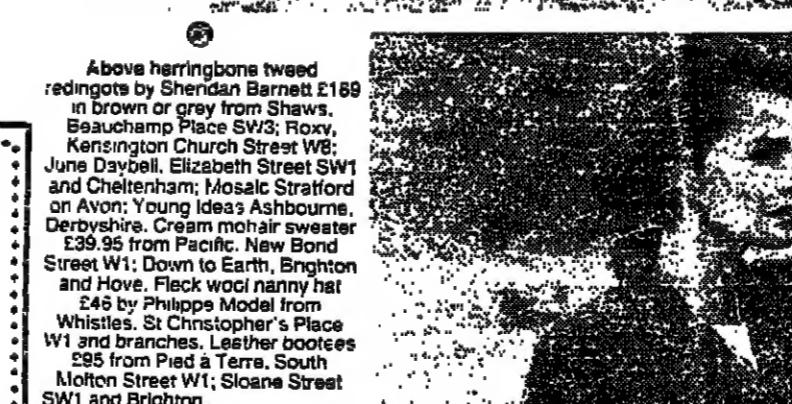
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Right kimono sleeved steel grey cashmere/wool coat by Max Mara £260 from Harvey Nichols: Harrods; Viva, Golders Green Road W11; Bette Davis, Ealing Broadway W5; Anne Lariss, Hornchurch, Essex; Usa Stirling, Liverpool; September Three, Birmingham.

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Coultre, which is celebrating 150 years of work with 300 pieces, mostly for sale. For example Atmos clock, invented in 1928, which works on atmospheric change, is available in limited editions.

Historic pieces include the cuff-link to celebrate the eightieth birthday of the Queen Mother - a hidden spring reveals a working watch inside.

● *Fashion in Time at Garrard from tomorrow until November 12.*

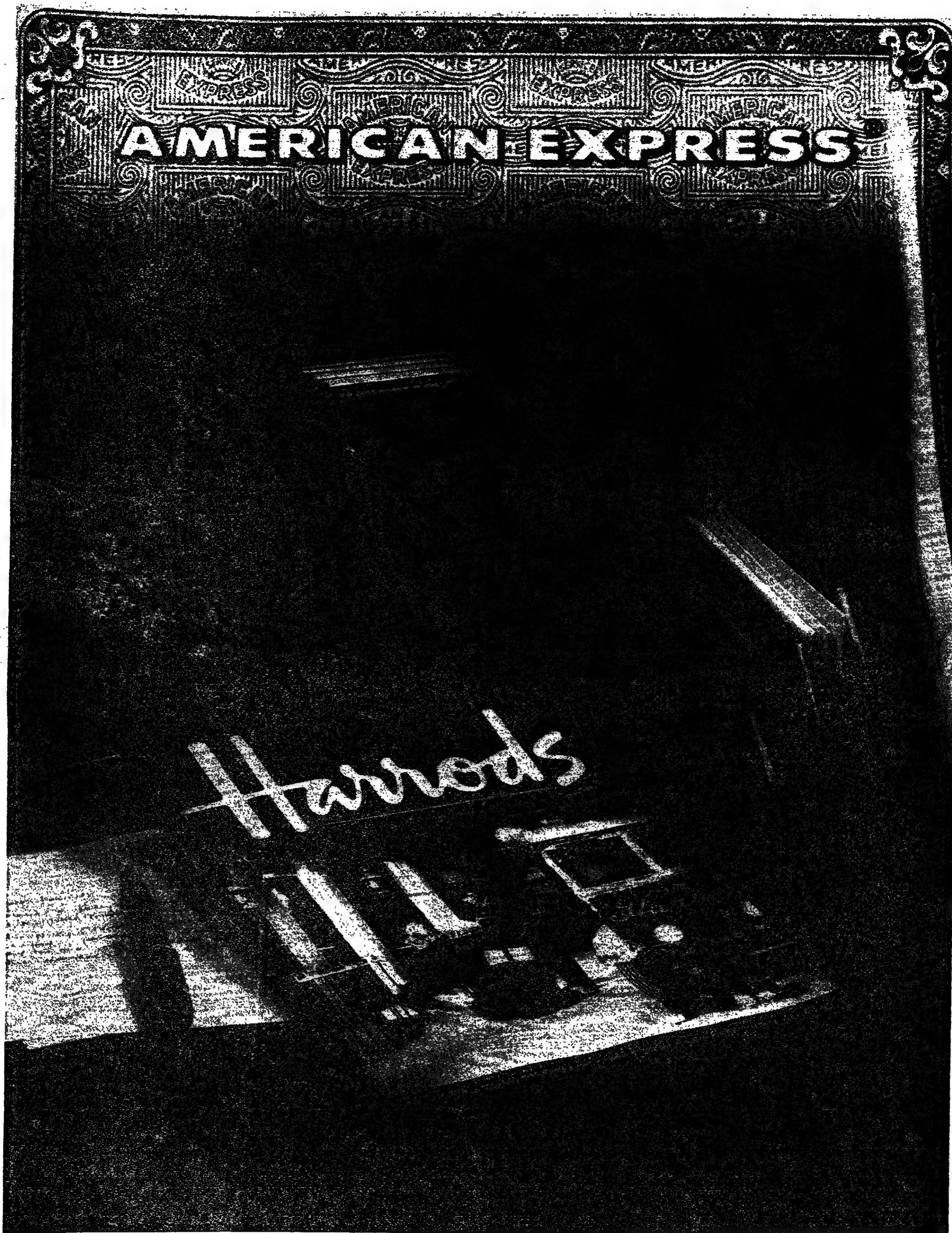


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THE ARTS

Galleries

Context of delight for the great and good

Bernard Meninsky

Blond Fine Art

Alfred Wolmark

Mayor

Olympian Dreamers

Christopher Wood

Eric Ravilious

Garton and Cooke

Paul Maze

Browse and Darby

The Artists of the Yellow Book

Parkin/Clarendon

Autumn Anthology

Pym's

Obviously one of the most important functions of the small commercial gallery is to discover and display new talent for us: even today, no artist is likely to leap from total obscurity to a one-man show at the Tate without some significant intervention by a dealer in between. But another function which may well be equally important is revival of interest. Possibly it is true that no absolutely first-rate artist slips altogether from view after his death (though the history of Egon Schiele might make us stop and think). But many interesting, worthy, desirable lesser artists do just that: they may not scale the heights themselves, but at the very least they provide a necessary context for those few who have, and are often intensely pleasurable to encounter in their own right. For our knowledge of these, we depend largely on the enterprise of regional museums (birthplace pride may often be the spur) or London dealers.

Take the somewhat similar cases of Bernard Meninsky and Alfred Wolmark. Both were Jewish, born in eastern Europe (Wolmark in Warsaw in 1877, Meninsky in the Ukraine in 1891) and brought to Britain as children. Both were, consequently, entirely British in their artistic formation, and yet retained a tinge of exoticism which made them difficult to pigeonhole. And those who do not fit neatly into a pigeonhole tend to be left out altogether unless they are too important ever to be ignored. But there is no reason why such arbitrary dismissal should hold good for ever.



and now we have dealers offering us a valuable opportunity to revalue.

Meninsky has found, of late, a faithful champion in Jonathan Blond, and the new show at Blond Fine Art until November 11 certainly makes out a compelling case for him. It concentrates almost entirely on the last phase of his career, when he retreated (if we can use the word in a religious rather than a military sense) to a pastoral dream-world where the influence of such English Romantics as Blake, Palmer and Calvert blended happily with that of Picasso in his Neo-Classical period to inspire any number of landscapes in which idealized peasants homeward wended their weary way while heavy-limbed women rested in the fields or bathed naked in paradisiac streams. This may not have been the most immediate response to the Second World War, but we may recall that these works were mostly painted in that same wartime Oxford which also encouraged the mystical-allegorical romances of Charles Williams, C. S. Lewis and Tolkien, and the impulses behind them all seem very similar.

Wolmark was always more of an international figure than Meninsky, though he studied at the Royal Academy Schools, he was advanced enough to show with the French Post-Impressionists in 1910, was a friend of Gaudier-Brzeska, and exhibited fairly regularly in Paris during the Twenties. So much you might guess from the show of his work at the Mayor Gallery until November 25: there is the strong sense of strong colour which never deserted him, and a boldness in the flattened modelling of his forms, whether figure or still-life, which clearly betray his continental affiliations. Also a powerful sense of pictorial drama: it was not for nothing that he designed also for Diaghilev.

Books, of course, can be a less immediate but more lasting way of redirecting attention than exhibitions. When the two are combined we get the best of both worlds. Christopher Wood, one of the more scholarly of

The Olympian dreams of Lord Leighton in *Syracusian Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana*; and surprising draughtsmanship in *Enid Bagnold's Portrait of Frank Harris*



our dealers, has already enlightened us on many byways of Victorian art, and to coincide with the publication of his latest book, *Olympian Dreamers* (Constable, £15), he has staged an exhibition under the same title at his Belgrave gallery, until the end of the week. The "Olympian dreamers" are those Victorians who turned to a fanciful past of classical antiquity for their subject-matter, the most famous being Lord Leighton, Alma-Tadema and Edward Poynter.

All of these are represented in the show by characteristic scenes, which demonstrate clearly that their way to the Victorian heart was often by the simple (and perhaps unconscious) ruse of dressing up familiar Victorian genre subjects in classical clothing (or unclothing) so that the material, apparently remote and exotic, seemed at the same time strangely familiar. To be fair, this is not true of Leighton's grand *Syracusian Bride*

and the Circle of Oscar Wilde were for long undeservedly neglected. Even today there are surprises to be found, as the two-part exhibition at the Parkin and Clarendon Galleries (the latter, appropriately enough, occupying the old offices of the Bodley Head) until the end of the week vividly demonstrates. It may come as a surprise to many to discover, for instance, that Enid Bagnold was such an extraordinarily capable draughtsman, even if we remember that she was one of Sickert's young ladies Ricketts and Shannon expectedly shine, but so do such friends of the famous as Jacques-Emile Blanche. And for those who like a little reading-matter with their visual entertainment, there are some classic Beethoven caricatures to provide a thoroughly irreverent commentary on his more serious-minded contemporaries.

The *Autumn Anthology* at Pym's Gallery until November 25 centres, oddly enough, on much the same period, though showing a very different aspect of it. It is a much more coherent show than you might suppose from the noncommittal title, concerned as it is about half with the *fin-de-siècle* vision of the country and half with society at the same time. On the whole the artists represented took an idyllic view of life in the fields, ameliorating considerably the coldness of their great originator Bastien-Lepage (shown here with the very fine *La Paupière Favette*) with an Impressionist or even Post-Impressionist flood of warm colour. They were not so happy about urban matters: Tonks and Orchardson, inclining to the "hopeless dawn" view, to judge from *Lady Reclining on a Sofa* and *The Story of a Rose* respectively, while Greifenhagen's *The Soirée* suggests a world it is one's duty to be weary of. Nor is Orpen's exceptional *The Rape* exactly cheering. But, for the spectacle of minor artists maximising their talents, the show would be hard to beat, and if it makes us look again then it will have done its job well.

John Russell Taylor

Opera

Enlightening the inexplicable

La Passion de Gilles

Monnaie, Brussels

Though all but unknown in this country, the Belgian composer Philippe Boesmans is well established across the Channel as one of the most gifted among composers approaching 50, compared with Berio as a master of memory and seduction. Most of his works have been instrumental scores with such chic titles as *Sonates*, *Intervalles* or *Conversations*, but now he has come up with an orthodox three-act opera, *La Passion de Gilles*, which the Brussels Opera have mounted with lavishness and enthusiasm.

The piece springs from the strange circumstance that one of Joan of Arc's chief aims surviving the battles, became a man of awesome depravity, the perpetrator of unspeakable acts on the living and dead bodies of young children: Gilles de Rais. It would be hard to find a case more difficult to bring within some understanding of the human mind, and yet this is what Boesmans and his librettist, Pierre Mertens, have attempted. Where the subject might have been an invitation to violent high jinks of the Cinastera or Penderecki sort, Boesmans's music is subtle and densely patterned, inviting one to travel down lines of concidence and repetition.

Most importantly these concern Gilles and Joan, the two main characters of the opera. Gilles's crimes, it is suggested, were the result of a never-satis-

fied need to consummate and extinguish his passion for Joan: after her death she became for him a moral black hole, accepting a steady stream of evil. But of course the "passion" of the title is to be understood in another sense, for Gilles was as much martyr as Joan, whose fate he eventually shared. At the same time, and this is still clearer, Joan was as much monster as Gilles, being responsible for quite as many deaths in a cause whose gloriousness may now seem to us questionable.

There is nothing new, of course, in saying that the paragon and the devil are both perversions, but in *La Passion de Gilles* the theme is treated with intelligence, grace and calmness. Each act aims towards a confrontation between the two principals, or principles, and ends in spilling from their union a cascade of questions. In the first Joan appears to interrupt Gilles in his dalliance with another woman; in the second she arrives as phantom or impostor to stop him in the midst of his melancholy iniquities; and in the last she comes at his execution to join his destiny with her own.

According to Mr Mertens, both composer and librettist envisaged a traditional costume drama in order to present the facts of the case and the piece as plainly as possible. However, Daniel Mesguich, the producer, had other ideas, and he opt for a mystery as bewildering and unreal as the one he devised for Ligeti's *Le Grand Macabre*.

Paul Griffiths



It was inevitable that Peter York, discoverer of the Sloane Ranger, should turn his sights to television. Style is, after all, to do with visual impact, and television influences the way people want to look. Hey Good Looking, his series of five programmes on style, began last night on Channel 4.

In the first, and scrappiest, of the series, he pre-empted criticism to some extent by his declared intention to "dig as shallow as possible". Dark-suited and pale-faced, York's own style could be summed up as Dracula of the men's wear department. He seemed aware of the effect as he drifted around the palladian architecture of Chiswick House, or appeared suddenly through a panelled door with a sepulch-

ral invitation to come down to the "style vault".

The words were secondary to a confusing succession of shots of Mrs Thatcher (Political Style), the New Romantic Style Warriors and Princess Diana clones. Beginning with a quotation from Oscar Wilde, "Only fools don't judge by appearances", he summed up finally with a sub-Wilde aphorism, "Who says the art of conversation is dead when a man can make a point with his socks?"

If you have the patience after what was more a trailer than a programme, York does get to grips more thoroughly with his subject tonight when he charts the rise and fall in the past 25 years of Executive Style, to shots of grey-suited men with attaché cases hurrying importantly along the concrete wasteland of the Barbican (an architectural example of Executive Style).

York's prediction is that, in a hundred years' time, the only one to be seen is in the dictionary.

After the scenes of business on executive-class air tickets indulging in "borrowed James Bondery on the company" that, at least, was a pleasing thought.

Clare Colvin

Television

All on the

surface

One of the success stories of recent British publishing has been in travel writing. Caroline Moorehead here investigates the boom; later this week she interviews three leading travel writers

The touch of magic in other men's journeying

obscure back shelves to central displays, and writers like Paul Theroux, Bruce Chatwin and Shiva Naipaul enjoy the kind of popularity until recently given only to popular novelists.

At least some of this new enthusiasm must be attributed to Sarah Anderson who, in 1980, opened a bookshop devoted entirely to travel - guidebooks, maps, histories, biographies, explorers' stories, new and second hand - reasoning that there was no one place in London from which someone setting off on a journey could acquire every kind of reading matter needed. (Similar shops now exist in Geneva, Zurich and Paris, and there is a travel kiosk in New York.) Interests are seasonal. "Dur-

ing the summer", explains Sarah Anderson, "mainly Europe. In the autumn and winter, India, South America, Indonesia and North Africa."

The present cult of the traveller consists however not so much in new books as in reprints. John Hatt is the author of a practical guide to the hazards of exotic travel called *The Tropical Traveller*. Three years ago he decided to set himself up under the name of Eland Books as a one-man publisher of a series of handsome paper-back travel books, concentrating on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and setting out to make what hitherto had been the province of expensive antiquarian booksellers available to the general public. After him, in quick suc-

cession, came The Century Travellers, Virago's collection of nineteenth-century women travellers, and Penguin's Travel Library, all paperbacks of varying degrees of handsomeness and only recently made possible, explains Anthony Cheetham of Century Books, by the new economics of publishing, neither prohibitive hardback nor mass market paperback.

Other publishers have hastened to bring back old successes. All report steady if not spectacular sales: Virago, 7,000-8,000 copies per book, Century a regular 5,000. Best sellers are Freya Stark, Norman Lewis and the tales of one editor called "frothy, bored" Victorian ladies like Isabella Bird or Amelia Edwards.

The vogue for travel books is not,

of course, new, and nor is the use by those who travel to write of the subjective "I", often wrongly seen to be the invention of contemporary writers. The era Waugh was looking back on was extraordinarily rich in a kind of book once defined by Norman Douglas as ideally inviting the reader to undertake three tours simultaneously, "abroad, into the author's brain and into his own". When he was writing, Jonathan Cape's Traveller's Library, Taudou's green paper-bound travel books as well as Baedeker's guidebooks were all selling widely. It is no coincidence that so much of the present enthusiasm is for travellers long dead.

"Good travel writing has not dated", says John Hatt. "And good

travel writing, like good humourous writing, is extremely difficult. How do you avoid the sameness of it all - the dust, the surprise, the quaintness?" The best of the travel books contain, he believes, "a touch of magic". Most publishers agree. Kinglake's *Eaten*, Eric Newby's *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush*, Paul Theroux's *The Great Railway Bazaar* are all widely held to possess it. It is, says Hatt, a curiously timeless phenomenon, and often has surprisingly little to do with how an author otherwise writes.

Dame Freya Stark, on her return

from one of her great voyages of exploration, was once asked by a young and nervous reporter whether she considered that travel broadened the mind. She paused, smiled, then replied, a little crisply, "No". Whether she was right about travel itself, or whether in fact she meant what she said, some of the current desire to travel vicariously seems born of what the American writer Paul Fussell described in his book *Aboard* as an "Ode to Freedom".

More even than in Waugh's day there seems to be a curiosity about a world either vanished or now prohibited, the brief historical period when the exotic places of the world were open to travellers now being apparently over. John Hemming, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, reports a similar enthusiasm among young travellers, applying in ever greater numbers for support for expeditions to the few uncharted areas. Now, as perhaps never before, there is a nostalgia for the spirit of adventure that took a succession of doomed explorers across the inhospitable reaches of Africa, intrepid Victorian women to the Rocky Mountains and an Irishman called Arthur Kavanagh who, having no arms or legs, could neither walk nor ride, to Luristan, strapped inside a wicker basket.

Concerts

LPO/Rozhdestvensky
Festival Hall/Radio 3

A new focus of experience is beginning to benefit the Shostakovich symphonies, or at any rate the best of them, such as the Symphony No 8 which was played in London on Sunday for the second time in less than a week. On this occasion it was Gennadi Rozhdestvensky instead of the composer's son, Maxim, who brought an emotional, even tragic, character to bear on the music, in which sombre imagination seems to be triggered by grim reality and grief of heart.

The conductor pointed the recurring contrast between the often agonized frenzy of the symphonic ensemble and the still, small voices of instrumental solos which offer the only consolatory thoughts. His metrical insistence forged a strong armature for the music's motive force, as much for the quiet resignation of the slow movement as for the turbulent outbursts that preceded it. We were reminded that Shostakovich had the courage to make his music a testament of truth.

The orchestra was not always together at moments of greatest stress, especially near the end of the first and towards the end of the finale, but at other times the leading violin, cello and cor anglais distinguished themselves with finely shaped solos. Earlier there was laboured support in places for Victoria Postnikova, as the pianist travelled from a pianissimo beginning to a boisterous cheerfulness in Mozart's C major Concerto (K503).

Stephen Pettitt

London debuts

Rewarded by the Kirkman Society with an official debut of his own, after a recent stand-in at five minutes' notice for a singer he was only advertised to accompany, the Australian pianist Piers Lane handsomely repaid their trust. It was moving to hear Brahms's youthful F minor Sonata dispatched with such technical assurance and accuracy, such tonal strength, such intuitive awareness of the intensity of its introspection no less than its demonstration, by someone not very much older than the composer when he wrote it.

Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit* reaffirmed the arrestingly vivid imagination behind his finger fluency and control of tone, even if he betrayed his youth in a "Le Gibel" as dangerously slow as "Scarbo" was fast, as well as hurrying instead of broadening the climax of "Ondine". Rhythm could perhaps have been tauter in Weber's *A flat Sonata*.

The first of the new season's Maisie Lewis Young Artists Fund recitals introduced other British names to keep in mind. It would be wrong to dissociate the cellist Richard Lester from his pianist, Susan Toates, since his sonatas by Debussy and Beethoven (No 3), as also in Schumann's *Stücke im Volksstil*, Op 102, her characterization was engagingly spontaneous and positive enough sometimes even to suggest that her instrument, rather than his, was calling the tune. But of the sensitivity of Mr Lester's phrasing and shading, and equally of his beguilingly lyrical, even if not outsize, tone, there was never a moment's doubt.

He started the recital with Vanessa Williams, a mezzo-soprano whose full-bodied tone and unaffected warmth of heart found as happy an outlet in Mahler and Strauss as did her verbal clarity and frankness in Vaughan Williams and Howells.

Joan Chissell

Theatre

The Emperor Jones
Gate, Latchmere

Eugene O'Neill's rarely performed expressionistic one-acter is the latest American classic in a series that Lou Stein has successfully directed at the Gate Theatre at Notting Hill and here at Battersea. I enjoyed seeing it, though its phenomenal demands on the production and the leading actor are not entirely satisfied. The throne-room of the self-appointed Caribbean emperor is one thing, but the forests full of fears and memories, where he spends his long night on the run, strain illusion to the utmost in a pocket theatre - despite Norman Coates's ingenious set with its stark throne folding into a flat stage, circled by ropes that suggest both trees and the rigging of the slave-ship.

What sustains the evening is its conviction: the second subtle, dedicated performance by a black company (plus one white actor here) that I have seen in a week. Since *The Emperor Jones* was written in 1920 theatrical fashions have passed (O'Neill's Chorus of Little Formless Fears quaintly marks the date), self-styled black presidents as spacious as Jones and much

replied, a little crisply, "No". Whether she was right about travel itself, or whether in fact she meant what she said, some of the current desire to travel vicariously seems born of what the American writer Paul Fussell described in his book *Aboard* as an "Ode to Freedom".

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Your management isn't short of energy. But is your energy short of management?

In industry and commerce, the emphasis today is on the more efficient use of energy for greater profit.

At the forefront of this trend, the gas people have developed new technologies which offer payback periods as short as six months. The examples below prove that efficient energy management could be the key to greater profits for your company.

Liquid Heating leaves the steam age.

Until recently, most industrial liquid heating was carried out using steam supplied through transmission systems, a method which involves large energy losses.

A more effective use of the prime fuel is now possible using a high-intensity gas-fired immersion tube heating system developed at the Midlands Research Station of British Gas. A profitable application of this system is currently in use at a factory in Oldbury, West Midlands.

The wide range of steel tubes produced there are passed through heated tanks containing a variety of aqueous solutions during manufacture. Until recently all the tanks were heated by steam—but a programme is now under way to convert them to direct gas heating.

The first tank was converted as a pilot scheme for the rest of the site. Prior to conversion, the cost of steam for this tank was £179 per week. An immersion tube heating system was purchased from one of the licensees appointed by British Gas, and this was installed under the supervision of West Midlands Gas.

The performance was monitored by Midlands Research Station personnel, and an efficiency of over 80% was recorded with a running cost of £72 per week. This represents a saving of 60% which will recover the cost of the system in about six months. Conversion of a further 12 tanks is now in train and the ultimate savings are estimated at more than £65,000 per year.

How British Industry is recovering from the flue.

Some high-temperature heating systems—such as batch-operated forging furnaces—can waste over 70% of their heat input as a result of heat loss by the discharge of flue gases.

The latest design of recuperative burner, developed by the Midlands Research Station of British Gas, recovers a significant proportion of this waste heat by using the flue gases to preheat the incoming combustion air in an integral heat exchanger.

A Darlaston factory is currently using such a system to save significant amounts of energy and money.

The annual fuel bill on one of the forging furnaces alone has been reduced by £5,000.

Two recuperative burners were installed for a field trial, the design being the result of a development programme to improve performance, reduce costs and simplify maintenance.

Detailed records of fuel consumption and production rates have been kept for the recuperative burner fired furnace and other similar units without heat recovery. Comparisons show that the furnace with recuperative burners uses some 46% less fuel.

The 12 month field trial is now complete, the system has proved reliable and the company involved are now in consultation to convert more furnaces. The cost of converting each furnace is around £6,000, which gives a payback period of just over a year on five-day single shift working. With an improved level of furnace utilisation, this payback period could be even shorter.

Profit from our experience.

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For details write to the gas people—British Gas, Technical Consultancy Service, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT.

WONDERFUEL GAS

FROM THE GAS PEOPLE

Gas



A bird by any other name

The boycotting of Roald Dahl, on account of his anti-Israel article in *The Literary Review* has been short-lived. A pack of three of his children's books are now on sale at Marks & Spencer. The idea came from Penguin directors Peter Meyer and Tony Lucy who sold M & S an initial order of 10,000 books. For the purposes of the deal the Penguin logo has been removed from the cover of the Dahl books, which are now printed with the label of that most bountiful and civilized of partners - St Michael.

Howe about that

Lord Thomas of Swynerton, foreign policy adviser to the Prime Minister, is a keen supporter of President Reagan's invasion of Grenada. It is thus a fitting coincidence that his forthcoming novel, *Hannah*, is a vivid account of a courageous British invasion of the Caribbean in the eighteenth century. Less fitting perhaps that a key hero in that campaign is a Brigadier Howe.

Puzzling planner

Staff at the Independent Television Companies Association, the organisation which coordinates the affairs of the 15 independent television contractors, are puzzled by the behaviour of their new programme planning director, Colin Shaw. He spends all day in his office and behind the closed door can be heard the sound of very rapid typing. It is thought that Shaw, until recently the deputy director of the IBA, might be moonlighting for the BBC. His six-part thriller *A Story with Pictures*, has already found a home with Radio 4.

Clifford-Turner, the London solicitors for Banco Ambrosiano have made a rather macabre choice of company. *Christmas card* this year. Admittedly, Clifford-Turner's offices are close by Blackfriars Bridge but while memories are still fresh of Ambrosiano's Robert Calvi ending up beneath the arches, the card, which shows a view of the bridge, doesn't strike one as particularly festive.

HARRY FANTONI



"Say, what's this cricket everyone keeps saying it ain't?"

Oil and water . . .

The Welsh Water Authority is in a splashy pursuit of the Aqua doll. A brochure in Arabic, French and English has been distributed in the Middle East claiming it would be cheaper to import water from Wales than desalinating it from the sea. The WWA plan involves pumping water from the Llys-Y-Fran reservoir to Milford Haven from where it would be exported in redundant 250,000 tonnes oil tankers. Seven potential buyers have already expressed an interest. I hope some of the stuff remains in Wales - it could come in useful for putting out fires in weekend cottages.

Paper-chase

Several readers have written to complain about the treatment they received after visiting the Burlington House Antiques Fair. Not only were their handbags searched on their way in, but also on their way out, just in case they had managed to shoplift a walnut boule de jour or golden chalice. One hopes that the Queen Mother was not subjected to this suspicious treatment when she visited the fair. What caught her eye was some eighteenth century Chinese wallpaper, the same design which she had chosen herself several years ago. Sixteen rolls of the paper were on display - far too many to be smuggled out in a handbag.

Thames Television chairman, Hugh Dandas, has been complaining that his company's enforced subscription to Channel 4 has resulted in loss of profit. Even so, Thames is not tightening its belt: the company's reception area was recently refurbished at a cost of £250,000.

Coo and bill

An unpaid telephone bill results predictably enough, in a disconnected phone. Musician and film-maker, Vivian Stanshall discovered that an overpaid bill brings the same unkink cut. Mr Stanshall received a telephone bill for £310.51. Absent-mindedly, he filled in a cheque for £310.53. His cheque was returned for amendment - although it would have been less complicated to allow him 2p credit against his next bill. Before his amended cheque had time to hit the local British Telecom doormat, BT pulled out the plug.

PHS

We are told that the first cruise missiles may be arriving at their bases any time from today. With little sign of agreement at the international talks on nuclear forces, the Prime Minister alone has no qualms. Other European leaders are loudly urging presidents Reagan and Andropov to reach agreement. The sound of Mrs Thatcher's support for arms reduction is faint by comparison. In the clamour of debates such as the one in Parliament yesterday, the importance of this difference is in danger of being lost.

Her strident support for deployment is damaging because, as Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, has said, "It encourages narrow-minded people in Washington". It is now clear that it was Washington's decision to deploy the missiles in Europe as part of an overall modernisation of Nato's nuclear forces.

In the words of Rear Admiral Carol, who was Deputy Director of Operations of the US forces in Europe under General Alexander Haig, "Anyone who believes that the initiative for deployment originated with the Pershing II's arrive Germany will have nuclear weapons targeted on Russia for the first time in many years.

Willy Brandt says: "Bonn would like to find a way out", but is "too afraid of difficulties with Washington". Similar doubts have divided and held back the

governments of Holland, Belgium, Italy, Denmark and Greece.

As Brandt warns: "Nothing is gained for the alliance if we deploy some additional missiles and lose the support of the hearts and minds of millions of people concerned. This support is also an element of strength and security". Against that background of domestic unrest and stalemate at the talks, it is not surprising that many Nato leaders are increasingly nervous about deployment as the arbitrary December deadline draws near. No doubt Mrs Thatcher regards their fears as weakness, but she ignores them at her peril.

Deterrence, as the Prime Minister surely recognizes, is not just a matter of weapons - it requires unity of will and purpose. We are not a nation of pacifists. Britain cannot be isolated from her Nato allies to stand alone against Russia's might. That could work against a non-nuclear Argentina but not against the Soviet nuclear arsenal. Mrs Thatcher's speeches imply isolationism, which could harm Britain's financial and economic future and, even more importantly, intensify divisions in Nato.

It makes sense, given all the risks, for Britain to join the growing demand for a ban in deployment. There is nothing to be gained.

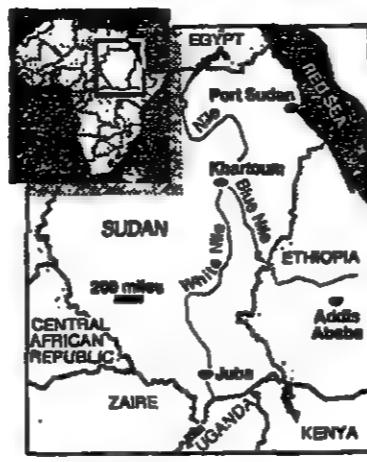
The author, MP for Thurrock, is Opposition junior spokesman on defence.

Charles Meynell sees Sudan heading for civil war

The juggler misses a throw



President Nimeiry: running out of options



A bloody civil war is unfolding in the vast and remote tracts of southern Sudan. War has been smouldering since May, when southern troops began to mutiny and defect from army garrisons throughout the southern region.

Now the rains are over, the land is drying and the anti-government guerrillas are on the offensive in the fight for the secession of southern Sudan. Southerners are fearful, but most of them agree.

It has happened before - from 1955 to 1972 - when about a million people died. In 1969 a 39-year-old colonel, Gaafar Nimeiry, seized power in Khartoum and set about finding a political solution to the civil war which since independence in 1955 had preoccupied successive governments and prevented economic development.

In 1972 Nimeiry and his government signed the Addis Ababa agreement with the southern guerrillas, the Anyanya. It provided regional autonomy for the south, entailing three regional governments and a regional peoples' assembly in Juba with a High Executive Council to oversee the whole of the south. The president of the council was to be national vice-president.

The arrangement was a compromise, but it worked after a fashion for 10 years. The south, which has the resources and agricultural potential the north still needs today, was beginning to establish the means for economic development with the help of international aid. All this is now on the verge of grinding to a halt.

Nimeiry, having in 1971 purged the communists on whom he had once relied, began to cultivate the West, and by the mid-1970s was seen as a firm western ally in a much-troubled region. Ethiopia had its own longstanding civil war and was beholden to the Russians and their allies. Uganda was anarchy, Chad smouldered from one battle to another. Gadaffi's Libya was alarmingly unpredictable and bellicose, and Egypt remained central to Middle East confabulations. Little has changed in the region.

Now, almost suddenly, southern Sudan is burning. Islamic (Sharia) law has been imposed by the Islamic north on the Christian south and Nimeiry's future looks bleak. What has happened?

The first thing to observe is that Sudan - the biggest country in Africa - is too big for a central government to manage. The 1972

agreement with the southerners and the division respectively of the north and south into three regions last June was in theory a devolution of power. In political reality, however, it was presidential "divide and rule".

Nimeiry is not a statesman, but an excellent juggler. He failed to make his party - the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) - into anything more than a bureaucratic repository for politicians he wanted to naturalise. His secret service, not the SSU, became his executive arm. Any emerging nucleus of power, whether in the armed forces or among politicians, was divided, ostracized or imprisoned.

As a result Sudan is bereft of institutions. Even the army is almost leaderless, certainly demoralized. Nimeiry, perhaps weary of even cursory attempts at political consensus, has retreated progressively into whimsical isolation, discarding advice and becoming increasingly ill-informed. This would explain the apparent lack of will to keep the south happy, followed by a turning in September to Sharia law, despite the fact that 25% of Sudan's 20 million population is non-Muslim.

The only obvious logic behind this is the possibility that Nimeiry now has to undercut the Muslim Brotherhood - the one remaining "opposition" organization with any power. But that benefit is outweighed by the incentive it has given to southerners to make an outright fight for secession. Even if the southerners were not already itching for a fight it would be difficult to implement Islamic laws without

include about 12 fairly senior army officers. There are now almost daily reports of attacks on government troops and massacres of villagers. Thousands of southerners have fled to Ethiopia, where some of the guerrillas have been trained.

The immediate future is explosive. Anyanya II is highly motivated and has a core of professional officers, a good supply of small-arms and ammunition and the support of most southerners. Northern troops have little motivation and can be expected to be panicked into further indiscriminate killing and razing of villages. As a result all southerners will be forced sooner or later to take sides in a north-south confrontation in which there will be no middle ground.

Nimeiry might still reckon that he can woo the Equatorial tribes of the extreme south into remaining aloof from Anyanya II. But the chances are very slim, especially after the introduction of Islamic law.

Southern Sudan is a double tragedy. Northern Sudanese Muslims are an easy-going people, drawn into the desperate politics of what appears to be a benevolent dictator turned despot. Most educated northerners, including many army and service officers, view the resurgence of the southern problem as a consequence of political ineptitude. And those southerners now fighting in the forests are aiming for a secession which is almost certainly unobtainable.

They argue, rightly, that the objective case for a separate sovereign state of the south is better than for any other of Africa's disputed territories. They plead an identity with western culture and religion and draw parallels with Biafra. But the West can only sympathize; it can hardly support secession. The heady days of Biafra are over.

The only conceivable way out of the crisis now is for Nimeiry to offer the south another opportunity to establish something similar to the former High Executive Council, and to acquiesce at once to a number of less consequential southern demands. That might just avert civil war, Nimeiry's own downfall and the serious repercussions which those occurrences could have in a region already wracked by four intractable civil wars.

The author is editor of Africa Confidential.

parliament which was to find solutions to all these problems did nothing.

This brought the general to his essential argument that then, as before, Turkish public opinion looked to the fighting services: "Naturally the Turks turned for hope to the armed forces because they believed that, as had been the case in the past, only the armed forces could clean up the situation, and put an end to this disastrous road so that Turkey would once again be able to live in a democratic regime. They were forced to take over - and did so very reluctantly."

He touches on the problem of difficulties with some Western countries over the human rights question in his answer to a question on foreign policy. When he took power in 1980, he issued a statement that foreign policy had been determined by Ataturk and that Turkey would remain loyal "to all its friendships and to all the alliances to which it belongs, and that there was no change in this. We tried very hard not to deviate from this policy. But there are some forces and circles which try to separate Turkey from Europe. These forces exist both inside and outside Turkey. One of the countries trying to separate Turkey from the Western community of nations is our ally

in these last three years, General Evren saw the achievements of the regime as the elimination of terrorism and anarchy, greater economic stability and a cut in the inflation rate to 25 per cent.

As for Turkey's future, he said: "I have always been an optimist, never a pessimist. We have our forthcoming elections. The parties will be represented in parliament in accordance with their rate of success at the polls. I do not believe that in the period after the elections and the new parliament and the new government is installed what happened before 1980 will be repeated. I do not think so . . ."

While there was some initial moderation in the length of prison sentences, the general pattern of sentencing has remained depressingly unaltered. Circuit judges and magistrates show no perceptible willingness to use powers of imprisonment more sparingly.

Indeed, magistrates dealing with young adult offenders in the first six months of the new system established by last year's Criminal Justice

Turkey three years on: just what the general ordered



General Evren: "I have always been an optimist."

regards as fair, if rough, justice to politicians, terrorists, unionists, journalists and others who have felt the biting edge of the regime.

Only the clipped tone of voice gives a military impression. "Just imagine a country which has a democratic, parliamentary system, with its constitution, its institutions and its legislation. But imagine, too, that in that country the people are disturbed, and each day 30 of them lose their lives . . . Parents were worried for their children. Schools were concerned about the safety of their children. Schools, be it higher education, or even primary schools had become nests of anarchy. The students were injected with ideology and could not continue to study in normal conditions. There were free

labour organizations which instead of dealing with the problems of workers indulged themselves in ideology. Factories were occupied and illegal strikes were organized."

On the delicate subject in Turkey of human rights, the president said: "Naturally citizens do have the right to life which they could not exercise. People were afraid that someone might knock at their door, afraid of theft or of death."

"Terrorists and anarchists could shoot at the police but the police could not shoot back and if they did, and killed a terrorist, they would themselves be arrested. The economic situation grew worse each day. Inflation reached 100 percent and prices rose daily. The freely elected

parliament which was to find solutions to all these problems did nothing."

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THE AUTHOR IS A QC AND CHAIRMAN OF THE HOWARD LEAGUE.

Roger Scruton

Peace is not just the absence of war

the opera from which these lines are taken, I can now turn to what concerns me: the work itself. How is it that, which combines one of the greatest scores of our century, with the most poetic of modern liberti, should have been prepared only once in London during the 85 years of its existence, and then by a company of adventurous amateurs? How is it that a work of art that touches on the most vital issues of our time - the survival of religious and political traditions, the meaning of the liturgy, and the need for a more than human peace - should remain so neglected? I refer to Hans Pfitzner's *Paestra*, the sole work of genius by a composer who matched, in this opera, a chaste and noble musical style, with poignant and perceptive drama.

I am not blaming the opera houses I have the greatest respect for all that they have recently done. Thanks to their efforts - and the efforts of the English National Opera in particular - we know that Janáček, Berg and Britten are the virtual peers of Verdi and Wagner. We have been brought face to face with powerful and demanding works, such as Szymborski's *King Roger* (whose stupendous score just manages to survive the deflating effect of its mawkish libretto), and Schoenberg's *Moses and Aaron*, an opera that likewise suffers from its composer's total lack of literary judgment. But if such things can be attempted, why not *Paestra*? It surpasses them in majesty and mystery, and in addition, it confronts the modern listener with issues about which he simply has to care, if he is to exist critically and consciously in his times.

Pfitzner's hero lives, as we do, in a period of spiritual conflict. He has lost his strength and inspiration, and cannot hope either to understand or to emulate the new musical styles that threaten the rule of polyphony. It is also the time of the Council of Trent. The liturgy that had, until then, survived untried, can now survive only because human consciousness takes note of it. *Paestra* remains loyal to its tradition, and finally achieves both the liturgical renewal that is politically required of him, and the inner tranquillity which is his heart's desire. In the delicate movement of this private drama, Pfitzner shows a small attempt to bring an end to vast human conflicts. It is successful, but only because it has the more than human peace of the individual as its primary aim, and because the individual in question refuses to renounce the tradition and experience that created him.

We Europeans, who wish never again to know the reality of war, should take a lesson from this work of imagination. We should see that peace is created only in the human soul, but also that the human soul must work to preserve the institutions which contain it. Perhaps - whether or not inspired by such a philosophy - some commissar of the opera house will now help us to judge whether it is true.

Louis Blom-Cooper

A wrong weapon for fighting crime

The Home Secretary is clearly embarked on a penal policy radically different from those of all his recent predecessors, Labour and Conservative. While there is a firm commitment to build more prisons to alleviate overcrowding, the twin aim of drastically reducing the prison population has been abandoned.

To be fair, Mr Britton has decided himself in favour of keeping minor offenders out of prison constitutionally - by legislation.

Mr Britton's proposals for the hard end of the penal spectrum - the violent, dangerous offender - are nakedly retributive. He means to punish, and to punish severely those who commit the worst crimes by reducing if not taking away any prospect of early release on parole.

Instead, any onus for reducing sentences will fall on parole boards. Thus the question of how long a prisoner should stay in prison is being shifted perceptibly away from the judges to the executive, a dangerous precedent.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PERONISM IN DEFEAT

Senor Raul Alfonsin has once and for all ended the era in which Peronism could claim to be the unique mass party of Argentina, an era which lasted nearly four decades. It is a famous victory for a man who until recently looked like remaining in a minority, within a minority, and it is a triumph of democratic campaigning. The best man won.

Senor Alfonsin is the most lucid figure to emerge in Argentine politics for a long time. He has worked to restore the separate identity of his party and revived its vocation to govern: the Radicals are the oldest democratic force in Argentina, and were not always to be dismissed as "a middle class party". He opposed the Falklands invasion without equivocation. He intends to reform the armed forces, reduce them in size and confine them to a proper role in the nation's life. He will seek resolution by the courts to the problems posed by the crimes of the last decade. He has announced that he will democratize the unions and free the Argentine workers from the abuses of corrupt leadership. He has campaigned everywhere on these issues with admirable frankness and courage, and he has got his reward.

"We have won, but we have defeated no one." That is a

generous pronouncement in victory, and some Peronists at least have reacted in similar civic spirit. But the defeat of Peronism is too palpable to be hidden, even if it can be argued that in so many ways the party defeated itself. It could not provide a credible alternative, or even decent semblance of unity. The movement is paying for its pride, which led it to assume that Argentine workers would go on voting for it however boorish some of its leaders might be, however much it lived in the past, however much it failed to face up to so much of the past it lived in. It was Senor Alfonsin not Senor Luder who got the true meaning of the Churchillian adage "trust the people".

The fall in the Peronist vote in some strongholds and the poor showing of some of the more disreputable candidates shows that the people are not to be taken for granted, but will reject those who assume that nothing has changed, and that elections do not need to be fought. Too many Peronists have underestimated the maturity of their own following. In defeat the party will have to reconsider its ways. Its unions have been proved an uncertain political force and conspiracy with soldiers an electoral liability.

The President-elect will wish to delay his assumption of power

as little as possible, and in the face of the mandate of these elections the date may well be brought forward. He has now the support for a critical hundred days, and the state of his country requires exceptional measures. Inflation is approaching 400 per cent a year, and in Argentina elections usually accelerate it. Measures must be taken over the foreign debt. To bring these problems under control while pursuing the urgent tasks of political regeneration which are equally unavoidable will require the greatest political skill. Argentina's neighbours will watch particularly closely.

Argentina's foreign policy will be reshaped. Senor Alfonsin will seek an accord with Chile on the Beagle Channel dispute and will support the Contadora Group on Central America. This will not make him the less nationalist or anti-imperialist, and on the question of the Falklands his election may be thought to propel the ball more firmly into the British court than a Peronist victory would have done. The radicals will not formally end hostilities without some signs of British concession, but they renounce the use of force. We can still say that one step in the right direction is no more than a step. It is still a bigger step than was expected.

Fear of clash on farm tenancies

From Mr Peter Trumper and others

Sir, We are responsible, between us, for the management of more than two million acres of agricultural land let to tenants; land which is owned by individuals, institutions, charities, pension funds, local authorities and others.

The Agricultural Holdings Bill, just published, contains a large number of much-needed amendments to existing legislation, which we welcome. But the proposal to introduce a new, artificial, legalistic rent formula is bound to lead to bitter dissension between landlord and tenant, which can only do harm to the industry.

The detailed intention of the Bill is to encourage landowners to let more farms; in our opinion it will have precisely the opposite effect. No owner can be expected to let a farm if almost all the advantages lie with the tenant. The parallel of what has happened to rented houses is all too obvious.

The landlord and tenant system accounts for more than one third of British agriculture. Almost everyone within the industry thinks that it is very much worth preserving and improving. The rental clause in this Bill will do great damage to it.

Yours faithfully,

PETER TRUMPER (Chutons),
SIMON GRAY (Smiths Gore),
BRYAN KEATLEY (Humber),
PETER LEE (Strutt and Parker),
DENZIL NEWTON (Carter Jonas),
FRANCIS PEMBERTON (Bidwells),
JEREMY WILSON (Savills),
c/o Cluttons, 5 Great College Street, Westminster, SW1.

October 31.

From Mr T. H. Guyatt

Sir, I am 85 and can remember the days when successful tenant-farmers told me how they started as farm labourers, getting a bit of land and selling their produce from door to door by means of a horse and cart.

I hope that Mr Henry Fell and his colleagues (October 25) will have every success in persuading the minister to find ways of creating more tenancies - but for whom?

Farming, like so much else, has become big business and one has, I imagine, to be pretty well breached to be able to rent, stock and provide machinery and equipment for a 2,000-acre farm on which the landlord requires fair interest on the £2,000 or so an acre which he paid for it.

If we come down to the small farm (is the "smallholding" extinct?) it must all, to some extent, be profit, even on the poorer land.

I should be more than happy if Mr Fell could assure me that there is still a farming ladder up which those who love the land, but lack the wherewithal, are able to climb.

Yours faithfully,
T. H. GUYATT,
The Rowans,
Beacon Road,
Crowborough
Sussex.

October 25.

Planning for leisure

From Mr J. W. Lambert

Sir, Sir Ian Hunter (October 24) raises a matter of great importance and potential benefit to the future of civilised life; and I hope Lord Gowrie, as Minister for the Arts, will feel able to take it seriously, even in today's inhospitable climate.

Sir Ian's proposal of a Council for Amateur Activities in the arts should be deeply pondered - all the more since it comes from a man fully aware of the highest possible professional standards and still alive to the importance of the amateur (not to be confused with the amateurish).

The activities and influence of such a council would be quite different from those of the Arts Council and could not sensibly be effected by the latter body. What would be needed from the suggested council is not essentially money, but a network of information and encouragement.

Schools today, private or state, provide a degree of imaginative stimulus through the arts unimaginable fifty years ago; but it is probably not generally realised how much of this is allowed to wither after school - and how much talent with it.

It withers because there is, for too many, an unsympathetic social background (and, it must be admitted, because far too many amateur groups, in the grip of enthusiastic middle age, are indifferent not to say hostile, to youth).

Sir Ian's council could gradually do much to remedy this state of affairs. If it were remedied hundreds of thousands in future generations will have vastly enriched lives - enriched from the best source of all, the exercise of their own talents.

Yours etc,
J. W. LAMBERT,
30 Belsize Grove, NW3.

October 24.

Tasks at Transport

From Mr M. B. F. Ranken

Sir, Your third leader on October 21 rightly warned against a downgrading of the public image of the Department of Transport, but implied that Mr Nicholas Ridley's only important tasks are in the heavily subsidised internal rail, bus and road sectors. It also omitted to mention the major change made by Mrs Thatcher in June, when she transferred shipping and aviation - both primarily international - from the Department of Trade to the Department of Transport.

This is hardly what one would expect from you, Sir, least of all on Trafalgar Day.

Last month the OECD annual *Maritime Transport*, 1982, stated: "World shipping experienced one of its worst ever trading years in 1982.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Principles behind invasion of Grenada

From Sir Peter Smithers

Sir, Events in Grenada provide an interesting example of the ability of Russian policy to create "no-lose" situations. Grenada is a small island with a population of 110,000 persons. In the United States a town of this size would be considered insignificant. Cuban and Russian technicians have constructed an airfield in this primitive community which would be capable of accommodating nuclear bombers and other heaviest military aircraft and have trained an army larger than that of all the adjoining islands put together. The purpose of this is so clear that anybody who does not perceive it must be wilfully blind.

This situation confronted the United States with a plain choice, to acquire or to intervene to end it. In the first case the Russians would gain an insatiable military advantage and would signal the takeover in due course of the rest of the small Caribbean states. In the second case they would gain political and propaganda advantages from the dissensions caused by intervention. The French, German and Canadian governments, none of which carried any responsibility in the matter, are amongst those which have obliged the Russians by responding as calculated.

The United States has a population of about 220 million for whose safety, the President is answerable not only as Head of State but also as Commander-in-Chief.

The responsibility for his being placed in a position where he is confronted with the choice between acquiescence or intervention rests squarely and solely with Moscow. No responsible person accountable for the safety of so vast a population and for the welfare of free peoples elsewhere could have come to any other decision than that which the President actually made.

Those who were not in a position of responsibility and who now criticize the American decision are resolutely refusing to confront the real dilemma. Argument rages over the legal and moral issues involved, but the lesson of events is that legal and moral structures cannot in the last resort be exploited through the agency of minuscule primitive states to endanger the security of great Powers. If events in Grenada have demonstrated this, the cause of peace has been served.

Either you, Sir, support the right of sovereign states to control their own destiny or you do not. You imply negotiability on the principal cornerstone of international law.

To make matters worse, not only do you fudge the issue on Grenada, but want to use this acknowledged breach of international law as a weapon of foreign policy so as to influence events in other "quarrels".

What this adds up to is saying that aggression can influence political events in third states. Of course it does. The question is, should that remain an acceptable form of international relations in the world of 1983?

More than that, should the policy of the current British Administration be tied hand and foot to those who clearly regard aggression as preferable to international law?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PETER SMITHERS,
6911 Vice Morote,
Switzerland.

From Mr Peter Foster

Sir, Perversely, the intervention in Grenada is being compared to the

Soviet invasions of Afghanistan (whose people are still resisting four years later) and even of Hungary and Czechoslovakia (to overthrow governments trying to give Communism a more human face).

Would not a more appropriate analogy be the 1979 military intervention in Uganda to free it from Amin's brutal dictatorship? As I recall, today's vociferous critics of President Reagan expressed understanding, even approval, of President Nyerere's action.

In what way do the two cases differ, morally or legally? Let us hope in at least one respect. To put it mildly, the Tanzanian troops in Uganda did not show exemplary discipline. Nor did the Tanzanian government show perfect impartiality in the political use of their presence.

We have a right to expect better of the Americans and their Caribbean allies. Is that not where our judgment should focus?

Yours sincerely,

PETER FOSTER,
Rowe College,
Abinger Common,
Near Dorking, Surrey.

From Mr John Hartnell

Sir, Your leading article on Grenada (October 26) begins well but ends badly. To claim, on the one hand, that US aggression against Grenada constitutes a "breach of international law and the Charter of the United Nations" and yet on the other that the selfsame action "may provide a usefully salutary warning in some quarters", is a grotesque evasion of a fundamental principle.

The United States has a population of about 220 million for whose safety, the President is answerable not only as Head of State but also as Commander-in-Chief. The responsibility for his being placed in a position where he is confronted with the choice between acquiescence or intervention rests squarely and solely with Moscow. No responsible person accountable for the safety of so vast a population and for the welfare of free peoples elsewhere could have come to any other decision than that which the President actually made.

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Yours etc,

JOHN HARTNELL,
North East London Polytechnic,
Dagenham Road,
Dagenham,
Essex.

From Mr Peter Foster

Sir, Perversely, the intervention in

Care of London's listed buildings

From the Chairman of the Royal Fine Art Commission

Sir, The Royal Fine Art Commission's long experience of the GLC Historic Building Panel suggests that Mr Norman Howard (October 22) is too modest. The officers of its Historic Buildings Division have given invaluable help to my commission over the years in enabling it to reach its views.

The division constitutes an interdependent team, unique in the international field, in which architects, surveyors, record draughtsmen and archaeologists support one another in the tasks of looking after London's architectural heritage.

These are tasks which reach across the artificial boundaries of the London boroughs and which demand a centralised authority with the ability to plan on a long-term strategic basis in the way in which the GLC has been able to do at Covent Garden with such outstanding success.

Far from searching (as the White Paper puts it) "for a strategic role which may have little basis in real needs", the division's strategic role is fundamental and acknowledged as such by the London boroughs.

Equally fundamental is the practical role of recording, restoring and maintaining London's 30,000 listed buildings. In this work the division relies on powers of direction and on the ability to dispense grants for town schemes and restoration projects and on the fact that it is the owner of over 1,000 listed buildings and can, therefore, practise restoration on itself.

In the same way the Survey of London, which the panel publishes, should be regarded primarily as a working tool and as an integral part of its practical role. Seen in this light it would make little sense to entrust the Survey to The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in whose hands it would surely become an academic exercise.

In my commission's view it is vital, therefore, to find a way of keeping the division together, complete with legal powers and the ability to draw money, without which its role would be rendered largely ineffective.

Yours etc,
D. CHRISTOPHERSON,
Chairman,
Royal Fine Art Commission,
2 Carlton Gardens, SW1.

Argentine anomaly

From Dr Desmond Flower

Sir, May I support the letter of Mr Cutler (October 22) on the distressing anomaly about Argentine books.

Early in September I wrote to my Member of Parliament on this subject and, after a prompt and courteous acknowledgment, took immediate action. In due course he sent me a copy of a letter which he had received from the Minister of State, Treasury, dated September 17.

I found this letter evasive and unsatisfactory and said so at length and a certain scruple, imploring that the Treasury be asked to take further action. That was late in September, since when I have heard nothing.

I have the utmost confidence in my member, who is not one to let matters rest, so I found myself forced to the same conclusion as Mr Cutler: "the department has retreated into silence." This, I am sure, is not accidental but an exercise of the old principle that if you ignore something long enough it will go away.

Yours faithfully,
G. LEE
The Law Society,
The Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.

October 3.

stopping us transferring this asset from the prosperous South to one of the worst unemployment areas in the country.

This situation is not peculiar to our company. The politicians and civil servants admit it and admit that it does not appear to make sense. They claim they are powerless to change the situation.

In the event we have discovered that this Government has reduced the rate of DLT from 80 per cent to 60 per cent, but made it impossible to circumnavigate. If we fail, the local unemployment rate will approach 40 per cent. The civil servants and politicians will be miserable.

In the short term Mr Lawson gets our money. At best he can use it to fund the unemployment this will create. At worst he will have to pay out a great deal more in entitlement grants to a new enterprise.

Of course there are arguments against a policy of giving incentives to depressed areas at all, but unless or until we decide to abandon it there seems little point in making the whole exercise such as an ass.

As you say, Mr Tebbit's clear thinking should help.

Yours faithfully,

M. MARTIN,

13 Redan Street, W1.

October 18.

Vote for Gibraltarians

From Dr Cecil Isola

Sir, I would like to refer to Mr Robert Feliza's letter (October 24), in which he states, quite erroneously, that Gibraltarians, like the English, Scots, Welsh and Northern Irish are full British citizens.

The majority of G

ADVERTISEMENT

Marketing – The Key to Prosperity

Ask the five winners of the 1983 National Marketing Awards to what they attribute their outstandingly successful financial performance and they would all stress the importance of a planned and sustained marketing effort.

The purpose of the Awards, now in their 22nd year, is not only to pay tribute to the successful companies but also to demonstrate how an effective marketing plan can result in a considerable and sometimes dramatic improvement in growth and profitability.

Barratt Developments, joint winners with Sainsbury's of the Award for companies with a turnover above £50m, have brought about a revolution in the house building industry during the last 15 years. They have achieved this by concentrating on marketing philosophy, product innovation and by de-centralising their management structure. The company now dominates the house building sector with 18,000 homes planned for this year – 7,000 more than their nearest rival.

Until Barratt's segmented the market it was product dominated and the single family three-bedroom "semi" reigned supreme. Barratt's realised that housing needs change and set about satisfying demand by researching the type and style of house people wanted and then designed and built them at a price which people could afford. A range of new style homes were developed for particular segments of the market – "Solo" studio flats for the young first time buyer through a whole range of designs and sizes to retirement accommodation for the elderly. Another major innovation in marketing terms was the total service which Barratt provided to house buyers – including help with the mortgage.

Strong branding has been at the centre of their company's philosophy and the familiar helicopter and oak tree appear regularly in TV advertising while national press ads stress the ease of buying Barratt with special purchase plans.

The result of Barratt's efforts has been to raise the company's turnover and profit

dramatically in a fairly depressed market. Profit before tax shot up from £5.6m in 1973 to £52.2m in 1983.

Sainsbury's is the UK's most successful food retailer. Accelerated growth has been achieved over the last five years since the "Discount" programme was introduced. This is a modern interpretation and continuation of Sainsbury's traditional policy – that the company's lead in quality should be matched by a lead in low prices.

"Discount" programme set out to offer new low prices which could be maintained, long-term, over a wide range of frequently purchased foods. Shopping hours were increased by 25%, flexible ordering systems responded quickly to the customers' requirements and an efficient distribution network ensured fully stocked shelves. The product range was improved and extended and many new innovations were introduced.

A full range of marketing techniques was employed and the two main components were market research and advertising. Market research evaluated and monitored the fast changing requirements of Sainsbury's customers. Advertising on TV, in newspapers and magazines all combined to reinforce the themes of "Discount" and the well established slogan "Good Food Costs Less at Sainsbury's".

The "Discount" strategy was a great success. While competition intensified, Sainsbury's maintained a steady and consistent marketing position and, in the five years since the planned approach was introduced, Sainsbury's sales increased by 283% from £811m to £22.93m; sales per employee rose 60% and, at the same time, 12,000 new jobs were created.

Sodastream, winner of the Award for companies with a turnover of above £20m and up to £50m, has grown dramatically since 1973 and in ten years a £25m business has been built up employing 500 people.

The company manufactures and sells Sodastream machines, refill cylinders and concentrates. In 1979 it adopted a principle

fundamental to its future success – it established that it was not only in the home carbonated drinks market (which it dominates with a 94% share) – it was in the take home soft drinks business. In this sector it has now carved out a 6.6% share against competition from well established big brand names.

Sodastream's marketing strategy, based on research, has been to promote its products to families with children and 1.5 million homes in the UK now have a Sodastream system. The "Get Busy with the Fizzy" TV advertising campaign rapidly increased awareness and the fun aspect of the machine appealed to both adults and children. There were benefits of economy in comparison with take home drinks. The convenience of the system, and wide distribution through 6,000 outlets helped to build Sodastream's share of the market.

Sodastream now operates on an international basis and half the company's production of machines and cylinders is exported to 20 countries. In 1980 they won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

Horsell Graphic Industries manufactures offset litho plates and a range of chemicals and other products for the printing industry at its headquarters in Morley near Leeds. They won the Award for companies with a turnover of above £5m and up to £20m.

In the sixties and early seventies Horsell could sell everything it produced but in 1978 it became apparent that a different approach would be needed. Research gave the company the information it needed about the total market, which was declining. They also undertook an analysis of customer requirements and reviewed their product range in the light of this.

As a result of this study some products were discontinued and a number of initiatives were taken. The technical department developed a plate "Taurus" with an exposure time faster than any competitor. This was the first of a new range of products launched with a

newly-linked brand names, "Aquarius", a negative plate with a water based developer, followed soon after and then the "Gemini" system, an innovation in the industry which enabled positive and negative plates to be used with one set of chemicals.

In 1981 a £1.5m reel fed computer controlled production facility came on stream. This system is widely regarded as the most modern installation of its kind in the West.

Horsell's return on capital has grown from 22.5% in 1979 to 29% in the current year and Horsell now have export sales accounting for over 40% of their turnover.

Bath replacements now vastly outnumber new installations and acrylic baths now account for 64% of sales. Ram Bathrooms Limited was formed in 1980 to capture a share of this growing acrylic market and trading under the name Spring Bathrooms it now supplies 20% of all acrylic baths sold. Its factory is at Sowerby Bridge near Halifax and Spring won the Award for companies with turnover up to £5m.

Architects, builders and plumbers made the decisions about bath installations but Spring planned to involve the consumer. Now more people choose their own bath and in many cases install it themselves. Design played a vital role in the company's strategy and their range included modern designs with features previously only available with more expensive luxury products.

Product availability was all-important at a time when distributors were stocking. A new manufacturing process perfected by Spring's engineers enabled quick change over of moulds and this facilitated a "made to measure" mode of operation.

Spring distributes its products mainly through major DIY multiples, and builders merchants. Through own branding and special promotions it has forged strong ties with retailers. The company's commitment to design and their distribution strategy has paid off handsomely and the first figures issued since Spring Ram Corporation plc went public earlier this year show a half year pre-tax profit of £635,000 on a turnover which has now risen to £5.82m.

All the components of marketing – research, design, product planning, pricing, advertising and promotion, sales and distribution – have played their part in the success stories of the Marketing Award winners this year. The opportunities these companies grasp in their particular sectors exist in abundance elsewhere and valuable lessons can be learned from the initiatives taken.

It is also worth noting that each of these companies has increased employment opportunities, by over 12,000 jobs in the case of Sainsbury's, for example, and this alone is an excellent reason for exhorting more companies to adopt a dynamic marketing approach at the present time.

Teaching by example

One of the "Victorian values" which is currently enjoying a revival is the increasing amount of attention which businesses are now paying to the requirement of their customers. The recession has brought to an end the days when companies could sell everything they produced and the competition for existing business has brought about a remarkable interest in marketing and marketing techniques.

Peter Blood, Director General of the Institute of Marketing, hopes that this new awareness will, once and for all, end the belief that marketing is just another word for selling. "There is certainly a greater recognition, at all levels, of the need for companies to have a planned approach to securing and keeping customers," he says. "But the industrial sector in particular has been slow to adapt to market changes." To support this view Blood quotes from a 1981 NEDO Sector Working Party report which said "The sector continues to identify the lack of commitment to marketing as the single most important constraint on improving UK and overseas market shares".

"Our Award winners and other successful companies have demonstrated that marketing is not an expensive luxury. By adopting a marketing philosophy which permeates the whole organisation, it is possible to achieve outstanding results without spending a fortune," says Blood.

The Institute of Marketing is about to publish a survey which provides evidence that there is a noticeably higher profit level in companies which claim to operate a marketing strategy. So, what holds some companies back from following this example?

Two major constraints to progress were identified by 300 top executives questioned last March – a shortage of well trained marketing executives and a lack of commitment to marketing at Board level.

Blood believes that his Institute – the largest professional marketing body of its kind in the world – is playing a major part in winning over "hearts and minds" and tackling the more practical education and training problem. As evidence of the better understanding of marketing's role, he cites the frequent references made in speeches by Cabinet Ministers and top industrialists. In addition, the Department of Trade and Industry is currently conducting a survey into the possible take-up of a new government-funded Marketing Consultancy Service. The survey is the result of a proposal made by the Institute to the Department and a service, similar to the successful

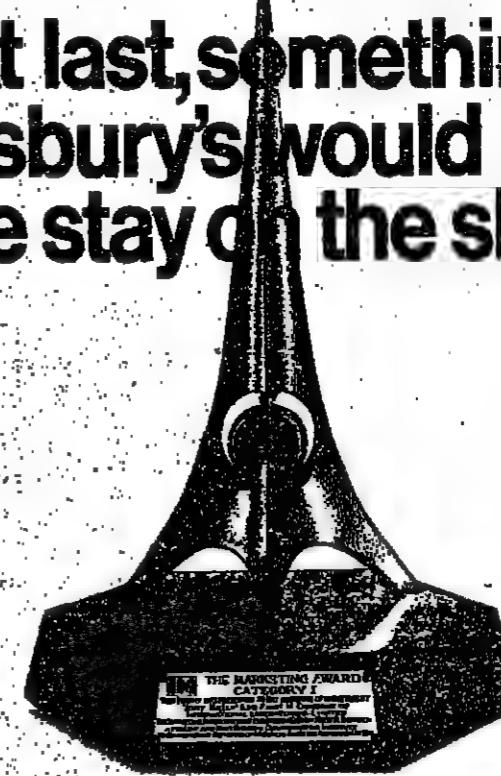
Manufacturing and Design Consultancy Services, may eventually be set up. "If this comes into being it will make available a fund of marketing expertise which many companies, particularly in the industrial manufacturing sector, lack" says Blood.

The Institute's own Marketing Advisory Service is believed to be unique and involves over forty managers or marketing directors who voluntarily give up some of their time to advise individual companies with a marketing problem. The participants include Sir Kenneth Corfield, Chairman and Chief Executive of SITC and Eddie Nixon, Chairman and Chief Executive of IBM and a few hours of their time could bring a breadth of knowledge and experience which would be almost impossible to obtain elsewhere. However, Blood is quick to point out that this service is not offering long-term consultancy and many businesses require a more sustained level of marketing support.

The standards of professionalism in marketing have risen dramatically over the past ten years, and a recognised marketing qualification, together with management experience, is now a mandatory requirement for membership of the Institute of Marketing. Over 5,000 students in the UK are studying for the Institute's Diploma in Marketing and about 3,000 young people acquire some kind of marketing qualification from universities and colleges each year. However, there is still a long way to go in convincing top management that, just as they would not employ an unqualified accountant, engineer or architect, they should not gamble with their company's future by employing unqualified marketing executives.

Blood believes that the recession has led to a great improvement in the standard of management in general, and of marketing management in particular. The level of interest in marketing and sales training is a good guide to the state of the economy and the Institute's College of Marketing at Cookham in Berkshire has shown an increased level of occupancy in the last few months. "The best way to teach is by example" says Blood. "I am delighted to say that our Institute's return on average capital employed was 33.5% which is certainly better than the national average. The good news is that, because we are a professional body, owned by the members, all this money goes towards improving our services and publicising the importance of marketing to the British economy."

At last, something Sainsbury's would like to see stay on the shelf.



Congratulations to
Sainsbury
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Horsell Graphic Industries
Spring Bathrooms

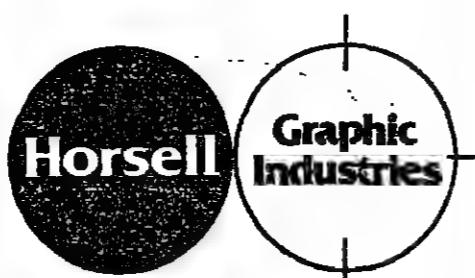
From Barratt
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Winners

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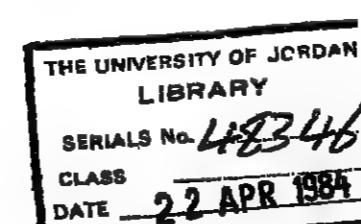
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The National Marketing Awards

The National Marketing Awards have been presented annually by the Institute of Marketing since 1961 to recognise the marketing achievements of British companies and thus give encouragement to every business throughout the country. The four Awards are made on the basis of a written submission.

The adjudicating panel evaluate the submission by assessing the company's performance under the following headings:

Use of marketing approach
and techniques
Marketing Performance

Company Growth and Profit
Innovation and Exploitation

For more information write to the Director General,
Institute of Marketing, Moor Hall, Cookham, Berks SL6 9QH

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth FleetSterling and Broackes
look for green light

Mr Jeffrey Sterling is nothing if not a realist. Today he becomes chairman of P & O, whose immediate brief is precise. He owes his appointment to succeed Lord Inchcape to the belief that if anyone can save P & O from piratical seizure by Trafalgar House, he can.

Should he fail, his failure would be redeemed only if he extracted a much higher price for the loss of P & O's independence. It is a tall order.

Mr Sterling has a fair City wind behind him. His stature is based essentially on his record of skilful financial and property management and a burning ambition to succeed.

He is moving to the head of a company where senior management is largely burned out and ambition run dry.

Apart from Lord Inchcape, Mr Oliver Brooks, P & O's managing director, is leaving the boardroom and Mr Richard Adams, the chief executive, does not intend to remain there long.

The new chairman has a big restructuring job to do - and time is not on his side.

Dispassionate evidence

Like his adversary, Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar, Mr Sterling is convinced that the Monopolies Commission, to which the original Trafalgar bid in May was referred, will report in December, comfortably ahead of the conventional six-months deadline, let alone the nine months the commission thought it might need in this case.

The two men are also agreed on one other point: the commission will recommend to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, that Trafalgar is given the green light to bid again. I am sure they are correct, on both counts.

Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, the commission chairman, and his fellow panellists, have been impressed with the dispassionate and adult evidence, both written and verbal, given by Mr Broackes, his Trafalgar directors and their legal counsel.

In contrast, much of P & O's case has seemed to them either unnecessarily belligerent or juvenile, or indeed both.

P & O, for example, complained that Trafalgar had omitted results from Express Newspapers, hived off last year, from its historical comparison of P & O's and Trafalgar's profit performance.

It made the fatuous assertion that, had P & O been "fortunate enough" to have been in shipping, P & O would be burying Trafalgar and Mr Broackes praising Lord Inchcape.

At a slightly more serious level of argument, P & O has sought to persuade the commission of drastic consequences for Trafalgar's gearing if it merged with P & O. Two particularly interesting reasons were offered. First, if the merger happened, Trafalgar would have the financial burden not only of its two new cruise ships, Vista and Sagasfjord, and the replacement for the Atlantic Conveyor, but of P & O's £100m Royal Princess, due for delivery from Finland next year.

Second, the changed relative positions of the two companies' share prices since May would force Trafalgar to a much higher bid.

Mr Broackes's responses were even more interesting. The May offer of four for five he had not regarded as "a kickout in



Sterling (left) and Broackes: agreed that Trafalgar will be allowed to bid again

the foreseeable circumstances. We would have to add some cash or some addition to the securities." That was true before the advent of Mr Sterling, "the only new factor" since May.

The Trafalgar chairman was equally sanguine on the specific issue of gearing: "there is a significant handicap and ours is tolerable." It was perfectly open to Trafalgar to sell P & O's "dormant" properties, including its Leadenhall Street head office (for £65m?). Twentieth Century Banking, P & O's finance subsidiary would be sold.

Beyond that, Trafalgar would not make permanent funding arrangements until it was clear whether it would be required to sell (for perhaps £100m) P & O's 47.5 per cent stake in the OCL container consortium.

Compelling presence

Although Mr Sterling had not appeared before the commission, his spirit was a compelling presence during the "live" sessions. Mr Broackes was his customary languidly eloquent self on P&O's saviour-elect.

He is "an able, numerate person and I have little doubt that his appointment as chairman of P&O will be an improvement. But I do not think it can achieve for P&O as much as P&O's merger with Trafalgar could."

He would be "part-time, and this is a full-time job".

It would be right to say that at this stage a renewed Trafalgar bid, given clearance by Monopolies Commission and minister, is an even money bet. That does not mean that Mr Broackes and his hungry managing directors have faltered in their belief that a successful bid for P&O is a dream deal for Trafalgar, offering at the same time a superb opportunity for the British passenger fleet and at least a chance for a radical and much needed rationalization of the merchant fleet.

P&O, Mr Broackes told the commission, "has done virtually all it can on its own" and it needs to be taken over to achieve its true potential.

And what if Mr Sterling, as part of his defensive strategy, was to put part of all of his Sterling Guarantee Trust, formerly Town & City Properties, into P&O?

Trafalgar wants no part of SGT. If marriage, or even a lasting affair, were proposed, Trafalgar "would present shareholders of P&O with a choice: would you like P&O to acquire part of Sterling or would you prefer Trafalgar to acquire P&O excluding Sterling?"

C & W head

Banks welcome Alfonsin

By Our Banking Correspondent

The new Argentine Government may try to press for easier terms on new loans and refinancing of existing debts, bankers in London said yesterday.

However, the victory of the Radical presidential candidate, Mr Raul Alfonsin in the country's elections is not expected to lead to any dramatic

changes in the country's attitude to its \$40 billion of external debts.

Although bankers gave a qualified welcome to the election result, there is still some concern over the latest proposals for release of the first \$500m tranche of a \$1.5 billion medium-term loan to Argentina.

Metroy said it had suffered losses "which have ultimately forced the directors to conclude that it could no longer continue to trade with the existing debt burden."

Since 1979, when it last made a profit, it has lost more than £10m.

Amex calls for moderate drop in US currency

Recovery tied to lower dollar

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A moderate drop in the dollar - now up to 50 per cent overvalued on some calculations - would help to boost world recovery, reduce inflation and ease the problems of debt-ridden developing countries, according to an analysis published yesterday in the October issue of *Amex Bank Review*.

But too sharp a fall would risk rekindling inflation in the United States, prompting a rise in interest rates and perhaps an early return to recession, which quickly swamps the short-term benefits of a lower dollar, the *Review* says.

The longer the dollar remains strong on world currency markets, the greater the risk that the decline will be precipitate, the Amex economists say. But though economic fundamentals - the deteriorating trade balance and rising inflation - increasingly point to a weaker dollar, it remains underpinned by high US interest rates and political risks elsewhere.

"The timing of any decline ... continues to be very uncertain," the *Review* admits.

The Amex economists identify three main benefits of a moderate fall (say, 15 to 20 per cent) in the dollar.

First, it would enable European countries and Japan to cut interest rates without risking

a fall in the pound.

Second, it would reduce inflation overall because countries outside the US would benefit from lower import prices as their currencies strengthened.

Third, developing countries would be able to charge higher dollar prices for their commodity exports. This, plus a stronger world recovery and faster growth of world trade, would reduce the burden of servicing debt, most of which is denominated in dollars.

A note of reservation is entered, however, by Capel-Cure Myers, the City stockbroking firm, which has also looked at the likely impact of a weaker dollar. Lower import prices for the rest of the world means fewer gains for developing countries, the firm points out, though some beneficial combination of both is possible.

"Overall, a lower dollar would probably be the best news for the world economy since the switch of US monetary policy in August 1982," the brokers say.

Medium-term prospects for the British economy look better than at any time since the 1973

oil crisis. Mr David Kern, a senior economist with National Westminster Bank, said:

He predicted growth of 2.25 per cent a year over the next five years, with inflation averaging about 6.5 per cent, compared with yearly growth of 0.6 per cent and inflation of 14.7 per cent between 1974 and 1982.

Trade specialists said yesterday that the exceptional rise in world sales of factory-made goods in the first three months of this year will not be repeated in subsequent quarters, John Lawless writes.

"If it were," said one, "all of our troubles would be over."

Even the London Business School, which has been bullish

in its prediction that an expansion of world trade this year will grow into a healthy

rise in 1984, said that people should not go overboard about the 3.8 per cent first-quarter rise.

"It is a tremendous turn-

around," Mr Giles Keating, head of financial forecasting, said. "But it is probably a quirk of world trade unwinding from last year's falls."

There has been an awful lot of anecdotal evidence, and some firm indicators from the United States. Yet this is certainly the first statistical evidence of a general world trade upturn.

THE TIMES TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1 1983

State group takes 30% stake in international consortium

Rolls-Royce seeks £113m
for 'world' aero-engine

By Andrew Cornelius

Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero-engine company, yesterday called for £113m of government aid to build the first "world" aero-engine in collaboration with partners from the United States and Japan, Italy and West Germany.

The appeal for government aid came after Rolls said it was taking a 30 per cent stake in a company being formed to handle the \$1 billion project to build engines for the 150 seat civil aircraft market.

asking the Government to provide half this amount from public funds.

The balance of the consortium's funding will be provided by Rolls partners according to their shares in the project. Pratt & Whitney in the US is also taking a 30 per cent stake, the Japanese Aero-Engine Corporation 19.9 per cent, MTU of West Germany 12.1 per cent, and Fiat Aviazione of Italy 8 per cent.

Sir William said that the

partners in the project to build the new V2500 engine had decided to go ahead with the project, after the US Department of Justice declared that it had no intention of challenging the proposed venture on monopoly grounds.

He said that the consortium estimates that there will be a market for 5,000 engines in the 25,000lb thrust class of the V2500 over the 20 years from 1988. The consortium aims to

win a 60 per cent share of this market.

Early soundings with the big aero-engine manufacturers have been encouraging. Boeing has indicated that the engine would be suitable for its Boeing 747 aircraft and also the projected 7-7 aircraft.

However, the immediate target is to power the proposed A320 150-seat aircraft which the European Airbus Industrial consortium wants to build.

Control of the V2500 project will be shared between the partners, who will each nominate directors to serve on an executive board chaired by Mr Robins.

Sir William said that the

V2500 would use the latest technology to provide an engine which would be 14 per cent more fuel efficient than any rival.

Sir William indicated that no new jobs would be provided in Britain as a result of the project, but that jobs at Rolls' existing plants would be safeguarded.

Index at

703.1

The scent of cheaper money acted as a much-needed tonic for the stock market yesterday as share prices climbed back above 700 and government securities enjoyed gains of up to £1 at the longer end of the market.

The FT Index closed at its high for the day 12 points up at 703.1 - its best level for more than a month. But with two weeks of the account left to run, nobody was sticking his neck out last night to predict if it would last.

Despite the double-figure gains among blue chips, turnover remained below par with the institutions still willing to leave their money on deposit rather than risk it in this market.

The biggest gains were seen in those sectors left behind by the rest of the market during the summer.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 703.1 up 12.0

FT Gifts: 82.07 up 0.37

FT All Share: 437.38 up 6.29

Bargain: 21.014

Datavision: 52.014 up 0.77

New York: Dow Jones

Averages: 1226.63 up 3.15

Tokyo: Nikkei: Dow Jones

Index: 9,356.79 up 55.23

Hongkong: Hang Seng

Index: 865.22 up 39.09

Amsterdam: 45.0 down 0.6

Sydney: ASX Index: 687.3 up 4.6

Frankfurt: Commerzbank

Index: closed

Brussels: General Index

closed

Paris: CAC Index: closed

Zurich: SKA General Index

291.6 down 0.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: 1.4955 unchanged

Index: 83.7 up 0.2

DM: 3.9350 up 0.0125

Fr 11.9750 up 0.04

Yen: 350 up 1.75

Dollar: 1.2630 up 0.6

Index: 126.8 up 0.8

DM 2.6300

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: \$1.4955

Dollar: DM 2.6300

INTERNATIONAL

ECU: 574.723

SDR: 20.70982

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rates 9

Finance house base rate 10

Discount market loans week fixed 9

3 month interbank 9% 9%

Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 9% 9%

3 month DM 5% 5%

3 month Ft 12% 12%

US rates: Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 9%

Comdex struggle to link exporters to the buyers

Battle of the 'marriage' brokers

THE WEEK

Maggie McLening

Quality and not quantity was the verdict on enquiries at this year's Comdex/Europe '83 exhibition, the second to be held in Amsterdam for independent Sales Organisations.

Last year's event was deemed a success by many of the disappointed exhibitors, who waited in vain for European retailers, distributors and export managers to turn up in force, and the situation had not noticeably improved.

Finding suitable retail outlets in foreign countries is one of the main stumbling blocks for both hardware and software companies anxious to export their products. An international trade show such as Comdex is one of the few "marriage bureaux" open to them; the only problem is in persuading the right visitors to attend.

Despite a forceful advertising campaign Comdex/Europe '83 attracted only fractionally more people than last year, with attendance estimated at around

3,000 by the end of the second day.

There appeared to be a consensus of opinion among the 220 exhibitors, particularly those with unhappy memories of last year, to maintain a presence at minimal cost. This resulted in some cupboard-like stands and in software companies such as Peachtree spreading their products across several other exhibitors' pitches. Nevertheless, there were some interesting new products and companies at the show.

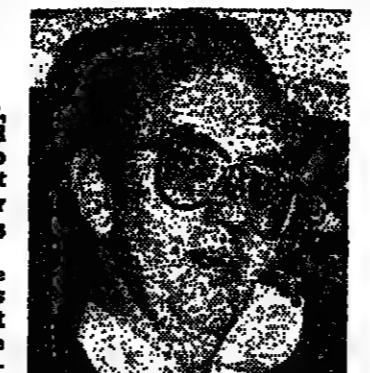
One of the chief attractions was Hewlett-Packard's answer to the IBM Personal Computer, the HP 150, internally code-named "Magic". The HP 150 has a unique touch sensitive screen-based on a grid of light emitting and photo diodes, which provide Comdex visitors with such novelties as touching

a tab label on the screen to make the HP personal card file program show a particular card.

Two other machines on public display for the first time at Comdex were CASIO's FP-200 portable, with liquid crystal display and built-in C611 spreadsheet application software, and ICL's new version of the PERQ scientific workstation.

The upgraded PERQ has a larger internal memory of 2 megabytes, with the option of 35 megabyte hard discs instead of the previous 24 megabyte version, and has acquired a more distinctive streamlined shape. ICL is currently looking for dealers for the machine, intending to build up a 30-strong network in Holland, and managed to sell two of the new PERQs on the first day.

One of the few companies to



Kees Boer... answering

machines their first European string, and Bytec Gulfstream made a flurry of announcements about the 16-bit Hyperion portable.

The chief of these was a 14 per cent price cut due to full production coming on stream and the bundling of relational database system Aladdin, bringing the price of the Hyperion down to £2,599 including the software. Comdex also marked the entry of Bytec Gulfstream into Europe as a single entry, after a takeover earlier this year.

Another recently-formed

British company launching in Europe is Trifid Software, an off-shoot of American Can UK. Trifid Software is one of the few companies to specialize in applications based on the P10K operating system, which is steadily gaining in popularity.

"Initially we intend to concentrate on financial, distribution and manufacturing software," said managing director Rennie Akins. "The vast majority of manufacturing systems on the market don't work,

but we use the Trifid MCS+ package ourselves, having developed it over six years, so we guarantee that it works."

Manufacturing software is an expanding area predicted to grow by about 30% a year, and Trifid is looking for distributors in several European countries.

As a start, it has sold a £60,000 system to a multi-national organization based in Holland, which intends to expand use of the package to two other countries.

Despite the strong current taking UK and US products into Europe, there is a small movement the other way. Perhaps one of the most unusual Dutch companies in the UK so far, Holland Automation, has announced the introduction of hotline telephone support for end-users of its HAI software packages.

Another Dutch company anxious to crack the UK market is DMS Automation in Utrecht, which offers a mixture of application and system software, including an advanced voice response system called Boekel.

Boekel was developed by DMS's sister company Comsys in conjunction with Centraal Boekhuis, and acts as an answering service for a computer holding a stock control system. A customer dials into the computer and questions or orders are answered by a human voice.

"No-one else in Holland has anything like this, although it has been installed in the UK as a car parts ordering system," claimed Kees Boer, head of Systems Development Division at DMS Automation.

Medium-rare on the printout

COMPUTER BRIEFING

A chain of restaurants in which the waiters, cooks and waiters all communicate over a computer network is being set up by Joshua Tolley & Son, the Leeds brewers.

Following experience with a prototype in Leeds, Tolley has developed it over six years, so we guarantee that it works."

Manufacturing software is an

expanding area predicted to grow by about 30% a year, and Trifid is looking for distributors in several European countries.

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It will be used for serial advertising in the USA by the Golden Nugget hotel and casino group, and a desktop computer in the Skyship's cabin will control the two huge displays which will be mounted on each side of the ship. These will be made up of over 100,000 light-emitting diodes (LEDs), and the computer will allow the operators to choose simple animated graphics or rows of letters, both in colour.

A comprehensive CP/M software directory, listing over 2000 applications packages, will be available from mid-November. Although it is the third year for the directory, it is the first time it has been distributed in Europe, where, for £15, it will be sold from Digital Research distributors.

Yet another technology based factory is to be set up in the Irish Republic. American memory storage producer System Industries is establishing an £82 million subsidiary near Dublin airport to manufacture disc and tape controllers.

It hopes to employ about one hundred staff within two years of start-up, and will join the existing 250 plants involved in electronics manufacturing that are already operating in Eire.

UK events

Computerworld UK, National Library, Avon, until November 18

Software Expo, Wembley Conference Centre, London, November 8-10

Home Computer Exhibition, Dublin, November 9-13

Personal Computer & Leisure Technology Exhibition, Homestead, Bristol Exhibition Centre, November 11-13

Malvern Micro Fair, Malvern Winter Gardens, Worcester, November 12

COMPEC, London, Olympia, November 15-18

Computer Aided Design for the Building Professional, RIBA, 88 Portland Place, London W1, November 18

Humberside Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpes, November 20

Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-25

Overseas events

Gift Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24

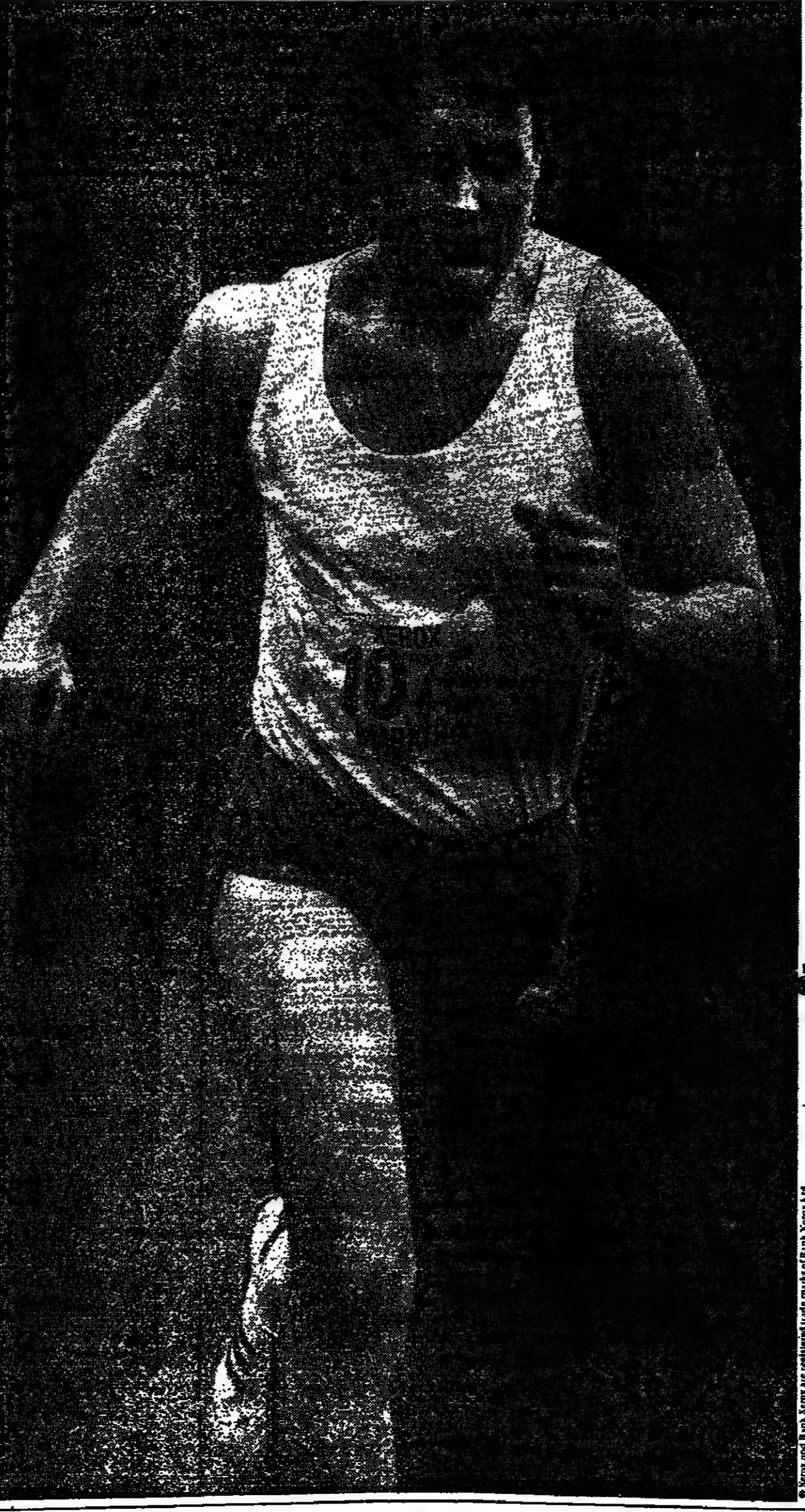
Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25

Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2

Compiled by Personal Computer News

RANK XEROX

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T51/107

Fun in graphics at £2,000 a second

By Keith Mason

Walt Disney, a man who had such an imaginative genius for animation, it is now likely to be rotting in his grave at the thought of a possible computer takeover of the art form which he helped to make so popular.

Although computer graphics in the form of computer-aided design systems have been around for a decade or more, it is only in the past couple of years that people have realized the enormous potential computers have in aiding designers with life-like graphics and animation.

Computer-generated wire-frame drawings for engineers, for instance, although they have a certain aesthetic appeal, are decidedly old-hat. There is no

reason why they should not have flesh on the bones as well.

John Vince of Middlesex Polytechnic, who has been plugging away since the late 1960s developing a suite of software programs called Picasso designed to take the drudgery out of graphic design and animation on computers, confirmed that in the last couple of years, development of computer graphics has been particularly rapid, reaching a point of sophistication which has finally made the outside world sit up and take notice.

Perhaps not surprisingly television companies were among the first to jump on the bandwagon. Hardly a TV programme goes by these days without some form of computer

Time for new thinking at the bureaux

Computer bureaux, whose death has been prematurely announced for the last two years, will have to retain and recruit a wide variety of new staff in order to avoid a slow death in the market.

The rationale behind the success of bureaux has long passed for all but the specialists. They were founded on the principle that computer time and storage was expensive while there were more users than time available.

The bureaux therefore bought a big expensive machine and split its use between a host of customers. At first the customers had to send their data to

JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

the bureaux for processing but lately the customer could simply dial from a supplied terminal and activate the programme or log on for a session.

The falling cost of computer power and the advent of the microcomputer are now killing that simple business. Bureaux which have not developed a specialised niche are dying faster than those that have because there is still a demand for extraordinary power and services for financial applications and engineering users.

The old-style bureaux need salesmen to sell them computer time, a handful of operations staff to keep the whole thing running, and a few software support staff to supervise the development of the operating system and customers' software. Virtually every bureau still in

Flying the flag for British knowledge

It was the seventh floor, and the builders were in. Nigel Vince, manager of ICL's Knowledge Engineering Group, apologized for the untidiness, but his heart was not in it. He knew that, almost without exception workers in the field seem to spend their days in a litter of paper, books, journals, and electronics - and that this is role-playing.

It is, it must be said, no more obsessive than the usual senior management passion for hierarchy, order, and tidiness - and there is plenty of that too in ICL. The really knowledgeable, and sensible, senior executive understands full well that for many of those in the AI community, the disapproved-of behaviour is a badge of office, and he quietly shuts the door, and lets them get on with it, monitoring performance according to whatever criteria have been established and agreed.

For it is, I suspect, unlikely that the seventh floor will be much different when the builders are out. Knowledgeable highly skilled people can dictate their own working environment.

That is not all they can dictate. I was watching one demonstration while in the background I could hear Nigel Vince discussing a long meeting he had had with Personnel, where he had told them that for some staff he was willing to pay up to twice his own salary, and how it almost seemed to have offended some people's notions of a sense of hierarchy.

The group employs about 25, but can also call on as many more professionals in other parts of the company, particularly in those software parts concerned with decision support. It has a wide mix of skills, including a couple of cognitive psychologists, and the types of people he is looking for are to be found among those who have built simulators and models, people who have expertise in extracting knowledge from a situation, who can then be

trained in AI tools. Many of them will almost certainly have some background in software.

But what is knowledge engineering? It is primarily that part of AI concerned with expert systems, but to get a real understanding, you first of all have to ask yourself "what is an expert?" Expert systems are normally intellectually sold on the basis that they aid, if not replace, professionally qualified specialists: doctors of various types and oil industry or mining industry engineers are often adduced as examples of people with skills subject to aid and success by expert systems.

What is usually missed is that most of human possibly machine reproducible expertise is not like that at all. Expertise qualifies the expert, not paper qualifications, and a salesman or screwdriver wielder without even a couple of CSFs may be as highly skilled within his domain as the most highly qualified professional is in his.

Expert systems that have been created in the past ten years or so with their professional emphases do not of themselves define expert systems. The field proper is really almost everywhere now being referred to as knowledge engineering.

"We won't", says Vince "be producing a general product for the external market for about a year." The indications one can pick up are imprecise, but they give signs of knowing what it will be.

But the group is really an R & D group, and is involved naturally enough in such areas as Dataflow machine and PROLOG language research. Which takes them further and further back into, and linking with, academic research.

The problem that faces ICL as it faces all other large computer manufacturers is that the technology time window gets shorter all the time.

All the time, the stakes are being raised, so a company has to become collectively cleverer and cleverer. After all, the Japanese are doing it.

And in case you are not clever enough? Out of the window of that same seventh floor can be seen the small building of Fujitsu's VLSI liaison office down in ICL's grounds. Outside are three flagpoles flying the British, Japanese and Fujitsu flags.

It could be that if they do not all get it right, those flags might eventually fly over the main buildings.

One of these is the Microelectronics

complex database systems to which have been added intelligent searching, analysis and correlation software tools, through to systems in the full AI professional expert systems tradition, indeed extending it.

It may seem surprising after all the publicity, but most of the expert systems so far built have been really simple systems. The best expert systems contain knowledge about knowledge, and there are hardly any of those which go to any level of complexity.

All this can lead into very deep territory. For instance, the consideration of a field of expertise can involve a study of the quality of the knowledge within it, as well as the validity of the tools for measuring it.

This is particularly true in areas where the parties considering a body of "knowledge" may have quite validly as they see it, different perspectives on it.

The group has built a number of "demonstrators", and the first products are internal; they seem to add to their own tools (the room that is also being followed by the Japanese) and to the tools that ICL can wield.

This is, of course, a good route, for it does mean that the expense one seeks to replicate or improve is already in house.

So they have built DRA-GON, 700 rules in 6000 lines of code which took six major rewrites and is now under pilot trials, a system to enable ICL to size customer mainframe requirements. They are also developing a design rule system for PC board layout, which will bring component positioning, which can sometimes be of quite fearsome complexity, subject to rule, particularly to avoid cross component electrical and other interference.

"We won't", says Vince "be

producing a general product for the external market for about a year." The indications one can pick up are imprecise, but they give signs of knowing what it will be.

It stretches from - at one end

- extensions of existing pro-

gramming to which have been

added quite specific and narrow

bits of expertise, through quite

People/Joseph Mathias of Sperry



Keeping an eye on the cracks

By Roger Wootton

The world of Dr Joseph Mathias is one of picoseconds and gigabytes. He heads the research activities of Sperry Corporation's Computer Systems Division in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, and it is the future of computing which interests him.

With a distinguished research career behind him, he modestly describes his present activities as "co-ordination. I see that things are not falling through the cracks."

Mathias was born in India and graduated from the University of Bombay. He went to the States in 1947 with no intention of staying, but has been there ever since.

The idea was to get a degree on the West Coast and a degree on the East Coast, and then go home," he recalls. "The degrees were acquired, but he then met a fellow Indian who persuaded him there was no point in going back to India. "You are not going to use anything you have learned," he was told.

Mathias has been with Sperry for 24 years, always on the research side. He believes it is not very difficult to know the basis of computer systems five years from now, but attaining the goals is increasingly difficult and expensive.

The Computer Systems Group at Sperry has an R & D budget of \$47 million, and spends some of it on joint research efforts, which Mathias helps to oversee.

"In the next 10 years," Mathias predicts, "it will become possible to ask the computer an intelligent question in a normal speech process, and have a response, either by voice or by a picture."

What does Joe Mathias see as the next steps in computing?

"Future systems will be smaller, faster and cheaper, more reliable, easier to use," he sums up. "Artificial intelligence and knowledge-based systems will begin to gain a foothold in the next decade."

This does not mean a total upheaval in computer technology. He believes that present-day system architectures - the sequential Von Neumann model used by all general-purpose computers so far - will not be replaced in the near future. But for the end-user, changes will be dramatic enough.

"In the next 10 years," Mathias predicts, "it will become possible to ask the computer an intelligent question in a normal speech process, and have a response, either by voice or by a picture."

Sheer bliss in principle, yes. Cartridges are a little more expensive than their rival media, since they cost more to manufacture, but that is a price which most people are willing

Oh! How slow this loading can be...

Great Home Computer Myths of Our Time Part One: "Computers Do Things Quickly." In fact, this isn't really a myth, more of a misconception of how things work. Computers do work quickly in most circumstances; it's just that it can take a devil of a time getting them into the state where they can perform your particular computation.

All of those marvellous home programmes advertised in the computer press may appear to have wonderful applications, but what the slick promotional prose fails to point out is that, since they are on cassette tape, the majority will take up to five minutes to load into your computer. And that's if you are lucky.

Tape is not just hideously slow but also notoriously unreliable. You may find that several attempts are needed to coax the programme into your machine. I can testify from personal experience that one hour of rerunning the same tape without success does not make one feel like an advance guard of the new electronic generation, particularly if the programme concerned is Motorway Mania and an impatient child is taping your foot by your seat anxious to burn up a few video minutes.

A serious home application will turn to the floppy disk as both a means of information storage and a way of loading software into the machine. This system is much faster and infinitely more accurate, though, since it is used by fewer people, the range of software available is not, at the moment, quite so wide. Storage and retrieval on disk is only a matter of seconds, but loading complicated software, such as business programmes, can take an hour or more.

In my case, the word processing program takes around a minute to load. That may not seem long to anyone without a computer. For those of us drumming our fingers on a natty keyboard, fired by the impatience which is an integral part of being a home computer owner, it seems an eternity.

The solution, and it is one which is becoming available for more software programs each week, is the cartridge. This is a plastic box which plugs into the one cartridge slot of the machine and inserts precisely the same program which you might find on tape or disk the instant you switch on.

This does not mean a total upheaval in computer technology. He believes that present-day system architectures - the sequential Von Neumann model used by all general-purpose computers so far - will not be replaced in the near future. But for the end-user, changes will be dramatic enough.

"In the next 10 years," Mathias predicts, "it will become possible to ask the computer an intelligent question in a normal speech process, and have a response, either by voice or by a picture."

What does Joe Mathias see as the next steps in computing?

"Future systems will be smaller, faster and cheaper, more reliable, easier to use," he sums up. "Artificial intelligence and knowledge-based systems will begin to gain a foothold in the next decade."

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"In the next 10 years," Mathias predicts, "it will become possible to ask the computer an intelligent question in a normal speech process, and have a response, either by voice or by a picture."

Sheer bliss in principle, yes. Cartridges are a little more expensive than their rival media, since they cost more to manufacture, but that is a price which most people are willing

to pay for the saving in loading time.

The chief difficulty with the system lies in the fact that home computers usually possess only one cartridge slot. So each time you wish to change an application you have to yank one cartridge out of the back of the machine and bang in another.

This is a shockingly physical process, and I, for one, remain unconvinced that most computers are built to take much in the way of manual wear and tear. Tales of broken cartridge connections abound.

Two fine examples of the lunatic pricing now prevalent came across my desk recently. Simon's Basic is a very handy cartridge written for Commodore which turns their 64 machine into something which, with a little work, the average home user can begin to understand.

All of which would be fine were it not for the fact that the 64 is so gromic in its habits to begin with because Commodore chose to make it so, largely through its complex version of standard Basic and a flimsy manual which would scarcely do justice to a Sony Walkman.

The price for turning one's machine into the kind of thing it should have been when one first bought it is £50. Is there any wonder Commodore, like so many manufacturers, have now made a policy decision that their future profits are likely to come from software sales?

Around the same time I received a demo disk from one small independent house, Dialog Software (19 Shore Garden, London WC2H 9AT) which demonstrated that one does not need to pay the earth for rudimentary software. Dialog's instruction leaflets are woefully inadequate and would probably deter the most amateur user.

After much persistence, however, I discovered that a couple of programs represented real value for money once mastered.

One solution is a device called a ROM board. This plugs into the cartridge slot and sports an array of slots of its own. Your cartridges slot onto these and you switch between the ones you want. It's fine if you want your study to look like the control room of the Tardis.

But the real solution will not come until someone puts related software programs into the one cartridge with some means of switching between them on screen. In this way one could have, for instance, a word processing system and an information filing and retrieval network side by side in the same cartridge.

Not only could you switch instantly between one form of program and the other, but the information which each pro-

HOME USER

David Hewson

is considerable. A decent computer should have run to the expense of gold connections which are unlikely to wear out. But most cartridges will make do with silver which could pack in after a year of constant manipulation.

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A new wind of change blowing from Belgium

It is not the force that launched a thousand chips. Vector International can at least claim to have projected some of the most significant software names into Europe, writes Maggie McLaren.

Although most people in the micro-world have heard of Digital Research, Microsoft and Micro Focus, the Belgian company behind their European success has remained something of an unknown quantity, a situation likely to change in the near future.

Vector International is one of a new breed of companies whose services will be increasingly in demand as the software market expands worldwide. There is a growing realisation among software houses of the need for translation services, not only to provide manuals and other documentation in foreign languages, but also to adopt programs to fit the conventions of different countries and to supply them in disk formats to suit a range of alternative computers.

Vector, originally set up in 1977 as a systems house, specialises in all of these areas, offering translation to fit almost any required format, building its own hardware to achieve this.

Just over a year ago, however, Vector faced the worst crisis in its short history: the loss of Digital Research as a client, when DRI products formed 50% of Vector's business. Until then luck, coupled with a knack for spot-spotting, appeared to have set Vector on a sure-fire path to success.

In 1979 one of the company's founders, Jim Porzak, was killed in a killing time in Albuquerque before his wedding in the afternoon, when he wandered into the offices of a small software outfit called Microsoft. Six months later, he persuaded Microsoft to sign away exclusive European distribution rights to Vector, and Microsoft's products became the top-selling programming languages for microcomputers in the UK.

Shortly afterwards, Microsoft introduced Digital Research (then a friend) to Vector asking whether Vector would be interested in distributing a little-known operating system for 8-bit micros, (which shortly became the world standard) called CP/M.

"I wish the situation had stayed the way it was," the subsequent emergence of Microsoft as an operating system company and Digital Research



Gabor Weiner . . . "I wish the situation had stayed the way it was . . . now we have incompatible equipment on the market".

Another pair of hands to speed the future home computer

By Alan Lewis

Have you ever marvelled at the speed of the computer you are using? If the answer is yes, then you are in for some further surprises. For new hardware is becoming available to make computers work even more quickly - sometimes 100 or 200 times faster.

The new machine is called an array processor and plugs into a computer. Array processors were invented in the late 1960s and in the early days could only be attached to the larger computers used by businesses and scientific establishments.

Now American scientists have found a way to plug them into home computers.

There are still technical problems to solve before Britain's half million home computer owners can make widespread use of array processors - and their price will be too high for most computer hobbyists for some time.

But with the pace of technological progress and the plummeting cost of equipment, it cannot be long before these problems will be solved. Then the prospects for home computer users will be awesome. For fitting an array processor to a home computer would be like swapping a Tiger Moth for Concorde.

At the moment array processors are used by organisations which need to collect and process vast amounts of information very quickly and with great accuracy.

Array processors, which are attached to a "host" computer, are used in several countries to help forecast the weather. They are also used to monitor nuclear reactors, analyse seismic waves from earthquakes, and make forecasts of inflation and unemployment using computerized economic models.

The Atomic Energy Authority's laboratories in Risley, Cheshire, have ordered an FPS-100.

100 attached processor from Floating Point Systems, the world's leading manufacturer of these high-speed array processors. The AEA will use the attached processor in its experimental work with ultrasonic imaging, which allows scientists to "see" into the core of a fast breeder nuclear reactor. A new technique has been developed at Risley using high frequency sound that enables images of the fuel rods to be produced even when they are under the opaque liquid sodium used in the reactor as a coolant.

As Jim McKnight, head of the project, explains: "We want to be able to run the whole job at the reactor site, but we cannot afford to carry a computer large enough round the country with us. The only way to achieve the performance of the Digital 11/60 on the 11/23 was to purchase an attached processor. With the extra processing power the FPS-100 will provide, the 11/23 will not give us the results of the 11/60, but produce them in a matter of minutes, rather than days."

British Aerospace, prime contractor for the construction of the European Space Agency's LSAT 1 satellite, is using an attached processor from Floating Point Systems for modelling the satellite's behaviour in orbit.

LSAT 1, which will have solar arrays spanning nearly 30 metres, is due to be launched in 1986 and will provide a variety of communications services. The Dynamics Group of British Aerospace is also responsible for the satellite so that its antennas always point to particular areas of the Earth, and its solar panels point to the Sun.

Clearly, the satellite's control systems' performance could not be tested while it was on the ground.

The answer was to install a PDP-11/44 minicomputer from Digital Equipment, and an attached processor. "What we needed," says British Aerospace's John Penegely, "was number crunching capability, which the FPS-100 could give us. Although we looked at larger computers, none could match the processing power of the attached processor."

"This configuration allows the satellite designers to simulate the dynamics of the satellite in space." The FPS-100 has the capacity to perform eight million floating point calculations every second.

The Joint Speech Research Unit (JSRU), based in Cheltenham, carries out research on speech signal properties and processing for government departments and other public agencies.

Successful research like this depends on reliable and appropriate computer facilities. In particular, it requires powerful processing good graphics and interactive terminals. Consequently the unit's researchers study not only speech signal processing but also the computer methods most suitable for supporting this work.

It was decided to augment the computer facility by an array processor and the unit selected the AP-120B from Floating Point Systems.

Before the AP-120B was installed each special cross-section took two seconds and a complete picture took eight minutes to form. This delay was such that use of the program was minimal.

Using the AP-120B, with its own standard routines, an enormous gain in speed was

Clive Cookson looks at the exploding computer publishing scene

Fall in for the Fifth Generation

Books about computers, and particularly about micros, are the fastest growing field of publishing. The output far exceeds our ability to provide even a limited reviewing service.

This article is intended to provide no more than a brief sketch of some of the publications that have been sent to us recently, as a somewhat arbitrary sample of this year's crop.

The computer book of 1983, in terms of public attention, is certain to be *The Fifth Generation* by Edward Feigenbaum and Pamela McCorduck, which Michael Joseph publishes in Britain next week at £9.95. This passionate appeal for America to mobilize its resources in competition with Japan's Fifth Generation Computer project has already achieved immense publicity in the United States since its publication there five months ago.

The UK edition of *The Fifth Generation* is identical to the US original. The only addition is a foreword by Clive Sinclair in the dust-jacket: "essential reading for anyone concerned with computers in Britain. Personally I was inspired by it to try to stimulate all I could in this country to prove the author's pessimism unfounded". Nothing has been done to update the book or moderate its rather offensive American-chauvinist tone.

While negotiating a deal for Chang Laboratories, Mr Weiner heard about an information handling system called Everyman, developed by a British company called Smallway. The result was a worldwide launch for on-line database Everyman, which has the unusual feature of building applications from graphics rather than with a language, and a joint expansion programme for Vector and Smallway, starting with the setting up of a UK office in Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Vector also intends to establish a US operation by the end of this year, and offices in France and Germany in early 1984.

Surprisingly, despite the loss of Microsoft's business and partial withdrawal by Digital Research, Vector has managed to maintain a turnover in excess of £2.5 million with profits of £300,000.

This has largely been achieved by the hardware interests of the company.



not grossly unfair, their grasp of facts sometimes slips, like their style.

For example, they point to the decline in research funded by British industry between 1967 and 1975 and say that no one expects any change in the trend. But in fact it is already evident that industrial research has declined significantly during the late 70s and early 80s, despite the economic depression.

Anyone who wants a more dispassionate introduction to the subject before tackling Feigenbaum and McCorduck's

political tract should read *Towards Fifth-Generation Computers* by Geoff Simons (NCC Publications, £10.50).

Simons is Chief Editor for the National Computing Centre and a prolific author of clear, non-technical books about computers. His latest work is the philosophical (but not sensational) *Are Computers Alive?* (Harvester Press, £5.95).

Books either written or edited by Simons can generally be bought with confidence. For example, *Introducing Computers* by Malcolm Peits (NCC Publications, £5.50) is the best general introduction to computing that I have seen this year.

Peits, who is one of the industry's most respected freelance journalists, pack a remarkably comprehensive account of the workings and use of computers into this 326 page paperback.

Bookshops are full of short, snappy introductions to home computers. A good example of this genre, which is on the whole superficial and sloppy, is *First By* by Mike Scott Rohan (EP Publications, £3.95).

Rohan - a science fiction writer best known for the novel "Run to the Stars" - has produced 94 highly readable and well illustrated pages that should be genuinely useful for the absolute beginner choosing a home micro.

However, because the industry is changing so fast, some of the details in the section reviewing specific models are already out of date.

Bewildered parents choosing a micro for the children are a particular important category of home computer buyer. *Computers and Your Child* by Ray Hammond (Century, £5.95 paperback, £9.95 hardback) will suit them.

It is not only a good guide to the hardware and software but also an intelligent critique of educational computing.

Hammond argues that many schools are misusing computers and that ignorance and confusion are making "code junkies" out of some teenage programmers whilst withholding vital computer assistance from others.

Although Hammond rightly expresses concern that home computing is 90 per cent a male activity, he spoils the effect by starting his book: "Dad . . . can we have a computer? If you hesitate over the answer to this question, you belong to the majority of adults."

John Maddison, the veteran communications writer and educator, takes a very wide look at the impact of new technology in *Education in the Microelectronics Era* (Open University Press, £4.95). He manages to cover a lot of ground without being vague or general.

Another huge category of computer books gives advice to businessmen and managers. A good starting point is *Make a Success of Microcomputing in Your Business* by Pannell, Jackson and Lucas (Enterprise Books, £4.95). Readers may remember that this clearly written paperback was recently the subject of a special offer in Computer Horizons.

Understanding Computer Contracts by Martin Edwards (Waterlow, £6.50) sounds much more specialized. But Edwards, a Liverpool solicitor, argues convincingly that businesses should understand the legal implications of buying a computer as thoroughly as the technical specifications and the costs.

Publishers are responding to the fact that computer failure and fraud are topical subjects. *Computer Security*, a management handbook by Leonard Fine (William Heinemann, £7.50), is a concise survey of the field by an unappealing prose style.

Even the cautionary tales of computer disaster which pepper the book fail to make it readable, partly because the victims remain anonymous.

In many cases anonymity is clearly essential, but I do not see why some could not have been named.

To give an extreme example: "A medium-sized corporation making extensive use of computers was put into liquidation when its computer centre was hit by an aircraft which crashed into it. The high dependence on computerized records left the organization incapable of continuing its business activities."

A much more entertaining book on the same subject is *Computer Insanity* by Adrian Norman (Chapman and Hall, £14.95). Most of the cases in his catalogue of more than 100 crimes, errors and disasters do identify the victim. However it must be said that the majority date from the 1970s rather than the 80s.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 *Castles All*, News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information. Also available to viewers with teletext facility.

6.15 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Sallie Scott. News from Debbie Pix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 6.45 and 7.00; Ask Alison between 6.45 and 7.00; *Ask Alison* between 6.45 and 7.00; review of the morning papers at 7.15 and 8.15; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and Diana Moran's star tips between 8.30 and 8.45.

8.00 *Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way*. In the first of her ten-lesson series Mrs Woodhouse explains how to praise a dog correctly. (r) 8.25 *Closeups*.

8.30 *Play School*, presented by Carol Chell. 8.45 *Clothesline*.

8.45 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Dinsdale. 8.55 *Horizon* prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 *Regional news* (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 *Pebbles* at One. Cliff Richard, the Peter Pan of the pop world, is a guest as is book buff Frank Delaney. 1.45 *Gran's* (r). 1.50 *Stop-Go* For the very young (r).

2.00 *Film: The Mad Miles Mantor* (1938) starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Comedy drama about a young society woman who keeps finding dead bodies. Directed by Leigh Jason. 3.25 *Two Million People*. The second of five programmes about Britain's OAPs (r). 3.55 *Regional news* (not London).

3.55 *Play School*, presented by Stuart McGugan. 4.20 *SuperTed in the City of the Dead*, 4.45 *Jackassery*. Hannah Gordon with part two of Mr McFadden's *Hallowe'en* (r). 4.40 *Rehassess*. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsworld*.

5.10 *Record Breakers* presented by Roy Castle.

5.40 *Story Minutes* includes the news read by Mairi Sturt at 5.40 and regional news magazines at 5.53.

6.40 *Angela*. An unseemly argument, in a snafu of everybody in the ward, between Mrs Wilmot and her son-in-law, Chris, is the highlight of visiting time at the hospital.

7.05 *Harry: Two explorers*. Sir Rennish Twerton-Wykeham-Fenner and Colonel John Blesketh-Snell are Mr Harry's guests tonight, and a song is sung by Robin Gibb.

7.45 *Don't Walk Up*. Comedy series about a father and son who are both experiencing the drama of divorce proceedings.

8.10 *Dallas*. With the smoke beginning to die out over a scorched Southfork, tensions begin to return to normal – or are they?

9.00 *News with John Humphrys*.

9.25 *Play: Submariners*, by Tom McCrory. Dramas in the Petty Officers Mass on a British nuclear submarine (see *Choice*).

10.45 *News headlines*.

10.50 *Film: The Family Rice* (1972) starring Ben Gazzara and Jack Carter. Mafia movie based on the novel by George Simenon about a gangster who is forced to take action by his superiors against his brother who disobeys an order to kill someone. Directed by Paul Wendkos.

12.00 *Weather*.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/230m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 89-92.5; Radio 4: 2000kHz/1500m VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.5; World Service FM 648kHz/403m.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. Review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 8.15; John Stapleton with a topical guest in the Spotlight at 7.45; guest, Stubby Kaye from 7.23; Timmy Mallett's pop news at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; inside Peter Bull's house at 8.00; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; baby talk at 9.02 and news headlines at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

Andrew McCulloch (left) and David Beames: *Submariners* (ITV 9.25pm)

• What makes Tom McCrory's play *Submariners* (BBC 1 9.25pm) so disturbing is that the playwright himself spent 15 years in the Royal Navy so presumably the events that are portrayed in the play bear some semblance of accuracy. First shown at London's Royal Court Theatre in 1980 the play is a tragic-comedy about life in a Petty Officers' mess aboard a British nuclear submarine on NATO patrol in the North Atlantic waters. The central character is 'Cork' Roach, the intelligent mess steward, whose sole ambition is to leave the navy. His chosen method of achieving this aim is to pretend he is a homosexual – a course of action that receives varying responses from the three petty officers he serves. Roach is played superbly by Neil Pearson,

previously seen as a mindless skinhead in *Or for England*. The claustrophobic atmosphere is powerfully conveyed, with the incessant tannoy announcements and the constant hum of the engines. Donald McColl is excellent as the platinobious ship's chaplain, full of forced good humour in a play of surprises that range from the tame to the split of the laughs.

• The Croesus-rich Duke of Westminster is England's representative in *Roger Lacey's* entertaining series on the noble families of Europe, *ARISTOCRATS* (BBC 2 9.30pm). At the age of 31 and two O-levels to show for his education Gerald Grosvenor is head of the largest property empire in western Europe – property that includes 100 acres of Mayfair and 220 acres of Belgrave. He is flanked at his modern stately home, Eaton Hall, Cheshire, where he and his wife are active in local associations; his London residence in Grosvenor Square, with his business adviser who help him in his role which he describes as 'caretaker' of their family fortune. A self-confessed 'sucker for expensive toys' it is stretching credulity when Lord Oldham, brought in to give Grosvenor a character reference, declares 'Gerald is not bad'.

• **FIRST TUESDAY** (TV 10.30pm)

contains some alarming new evidence that Windscale, the world's biggest nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, is the cause of above average instances of cancer in children in the area.

CHOICE

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Old Vic returns to the stage

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

The Old Vic, given a £2m facelift since its purchase by Mr Edwin Mirvish, the Canadian businessman, for £550,000 15 months ago, last night opened for the first time for a preview of its new existence.

In 42 weeks, the theatre – opened in 1818, but made famous by Lilian Baylis early this century – has been restored to its intimate Victorian look of 1871 after "Honest Ed" Mirvish gave the go-ahead for its refurbishment.

Back are the proscenium arch and the stage boxes with their gilded plasterwork and elegant drapes, as craftsmen applied the finishing touches yesterday. The décor of blue-grey, crimson and scarlet gives a refreshing glow to the auditorium, while the frontage brings a new elegance to the area south of the South Bank complex of halls and theatres.

The only feature missed by Mr Mirvish is the outline of lights which he wanted to look like the front of Harrods. That was ruled out because The Old Vic is an historic building.

The theatre opens officially next Tuesday when the Queen Mother attends a performance of the musical *Blondel*, with Lord Olivier, who has been closely associated with the theatre since the war, speaking the prologue. After that, Honest Ed and his management team will be on their own, attempting to make The Old Vic pay.

Yesterday Mr Mirvish, who has made a success of a discount store and a theatre in



1983: "Honest Ed" Mirvish who has breathed new life into The Old Vic. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Toronto, refused to make promises for the future. He hoped the theatre would bring people in for a variety of shows, including musicals, dramas and mysteries.

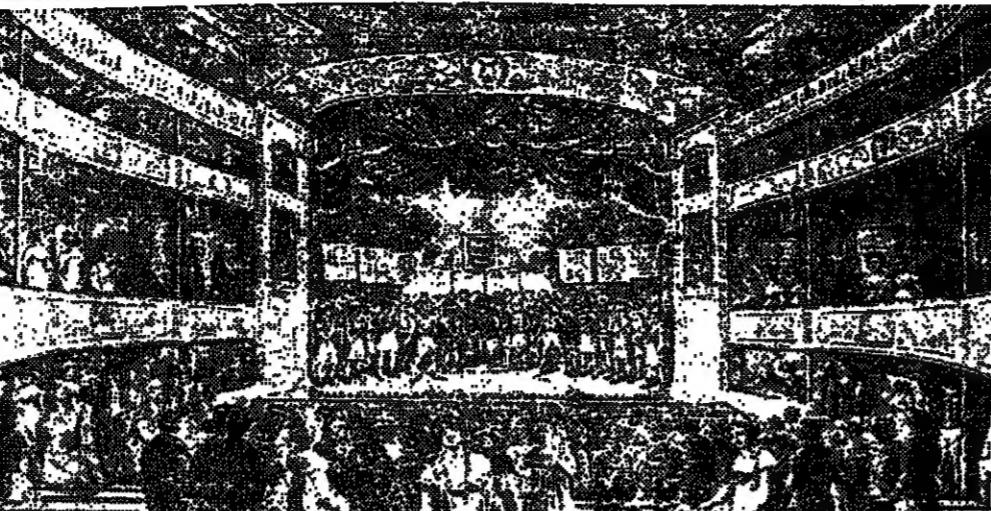
This new Old Vic is very much his creation and he was asked if he had considered giving it his name. "Ed's Old Vic? I am tempted a bit, but no, I won't", he answered.

He bought the theatre without ever having seen it, and he is prepared to subsidise it if it does not make money at first. "But the theatre has been changed into everything we wanted and it has been finished on time. It is not going to be easy to let it work, but we have a fighting chance."

Mr Mirvish has sold 6,500 subscriptions for the 1,000-seat theatre. It is not enough, but it is an encouraging start.

A chequered history

1817 – Waterloo Bridge opens.
1818 – Theatre opens as The Royal Coburg.
1833 – Redecorated and renamed The Victoria. Soon becomes known as The Old Vic.
1837 – Lilian Baylis dies, Tyrone Guthrie appointed administrator.
1946 – Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier direct theatre.
1963 – The Old Vic Company is disbanded. National Theatre takes a lease.
1976 – National Theatre moves to South Bank, rejecting plan for Old Vic as home.
1977-81 – Guest seasons, including Prospect Theatre.
1982 – Arts Council subsidy withdrawn. Governors sell. Mirvish buys.



1818: The theatre opens as The Royal Coburg.



1928: Lilian Baylis (second from right) who made it famous again.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace. 11

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, presents the President's Certificate, 10 as Honorary Fellow of the Plastics and Rubber Institute, presents the fourth Prince Philip Award, 10.30; as President of the English-Speaking Union presents the 1983 English Language Competition prizes and chairs a meeting of

the Committee of the ESU, 11.30; all at Buckingham Palace. He visits Nightingale House, 105 Nightingale Lane, SW12, 2.45, and is Patron of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs gives a reception. Buckingham Palace at 6.

The Princess of Wales opens the new library at the London Chest Hospital, Brompton Green, 10.50.

Princess Margaret attends a service to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Consecration of the Church of St Mary Newington, SE11, 7.55.

The Duke of Gloucester opens

the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents' 30th Road Safety Congress at Winter Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex, 11.30.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Spastics Society, attends the Ski Yoghurt Gala Ball in aid of the Stars Organization for Spastics at the Europa Hotel, W1, 11.30.

New exhibitions

The British Art Show, an Arts Council touring exhibition at the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, and Sun 2 to 5; also at the Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright Street, Birmingham, Tues 11 to 6, closed Sun & Mon (ends Dec 22). Drawings and Prints by Jo Barry-Taylor, 2a Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham; Mon to Fri 10 to 4 (Weds 10 to 7.30) closed Sun & Sun (ends Nov 25).

Taunton Cider: the history of the English drinking mug, exhibition at the Corinium Museum, Cirencester, Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closes Mon (ends Dec 11).

Last chance to see

Two exhibitions being held in conjunction with the Cheltenham Literary Festival: English Woodblock Illustration – Thomas Bewick to Eric Gill, English Landscapes 1790-1840 – a selection of prints; Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum, 30 Clarence Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 3NZ; Mon to Sat, 10 to 5.30 (ends Nov 1).

Music

Organ recital by Jane Wan, Town Hall, The Headrow, Leeds, 1.05.

Concert by Edwin Paling (piano), and Elizabeth Pitts (violin). Picture Gallery, Peebles, 7.45.

Organ recital by Philip Davy, St Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by Michael Thompson (horn), and Catherine Dubois (piano). The Hexagon, Queen's Walk, Reading, 12.45.

Breakfast: television: The average weekly figure for audiences at peak times (with figures for people viewing the reach – the number of people viewing a programme for want of space): 1. BBC Breakfast Times, Mon to Fri 1.4m (4.5m), Good Morning Britain Mon to Fri, 1.7m (4.1m), Sat 1.4m, Sun 1.6m (3.8m). Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Exhibitions in progress

"Paintings from the Granby Row Studio": contemporary paintings by artist residents in Manchester; John Holden Gallery, Manchester, Polytechnic, Manchester, 1; Mon to Fri, 10 to 6, ends Nov 10.

An exhibition by Audrey Blackman: "Porcelain: figures, panels, Caricature, watercolours and drawings by David Flaggster; recent finds in blown glass; at Falcon House Gallery, Swan Street, Bexford, Suffolk, via Colchester, CO5 5NZ; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 6; Sun 2 to 6, closed Monday.

Tables, lectures

South Africa, by Ulrich Weiger, Granville Library, Hemper Lane, Sleaford, 8.15.

Raphael's paintings in the Vatican, by Phillips Bishop, Holburne of Menstrie Museum, Pulteney Street, Bath, 1.

M. B. Reckitt Lectures: The Response of the X Churches to Social and Economic problems in 20th century Britain, by Rev Alan Eccles, Physics Lecture Theatre, University of Lancaster, Lancaster, 6.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,274

